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New Mexico Labor Market Review

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Garrey Carruthers
Governor

Paul M. Garcia
Secretary

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According to Paul M. Garcia, Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Labor, New Mexico's unemployment rate continued to decline in October, dropping three-tenths of a percentage point from 7.3 percent to 7.0 percent. This represents the state's lowest unemployment rate since August 1984. The number of New Mexicans looking for work decreased by 1,900 during the month, while approximately 8,200 more persons were employed than in September. Approximately 5,100 fewer persons are now unemployed in New Mexico compared with this time last year when the jobless rate stood at 7.8 percent. The U.S. unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 5.0 percent in October, down from 5.2 percent in September and 5.7 percent one year ago.

Nonagricultural payroll employment across the state grew by 1,400 jobs in October to reach an all-time high of 548,800. Employment in government was up moderately as public schools and universities continued to add staff for the fall term. Trade and services followed the usual seasonal pattern of a lull in activity before the holiday buying season in November, but the number of jobs lost in these two sectors was not as great as in past pre-holiday seasons.

In mining, approximately 100 jobs were lost from September, all in the oil and gas extraction subsector. The number of jobs in the mining industry as a whole has decreased by about 300 since this time one year ago, and the majority of the losses were also in oil and gas. Construction showed a slight decline during October with an overall decrease of 100 jobs, while manufacturing continued its recent trend of slow, steady growth with an increase of 200 jobs during the month.

State government posted an increase of about 600 jobs from September, most of which was due to continued hiring by public universities and institutions of higher learning. This increase was realized in spite of the loss of approximately 500 jobs which occurred this year (and every year at this time) when the State Fair closed down. Local government also showed an increase for the month as 1,400 jobs were added due primarily to continued hiring in the public school system.

Overall, most of October's changes in nonfarm payroll employment in New Mexico were favorable for this time of year, resulting in a slightly higher increase in employment than is usual.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct. 1988	Sep. 1988	Oct. 1987	Sep. 1988	Oct. 1987
Civilian Labor Force	704,600	698,300	696,600	+6,300	+8,000
Employment	655,400	647,200	642,300	+8,200	+13,100
Unemployment	49,200	51,100	54,300	-1,900	-5,100
Rate	7.0%	7.3%	7.8%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM OCT 1988	REVISED SEP 1988	REVISED OCT 1987	OCT CHANGE FROM	
				SEP 1988	OCT 1987
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	548,800	547,400	536,800	1,400	12,000
MINING	15,300	15,400	15,600	-100	-300
Metal Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,000	4,000	4,100	0	-100
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,100	9,200	9,400	-100	-300
CONSTRUCTION	30,600	30,700	32,500	-100	-1,900
MANUFACTURING	41,800	41,600	40,000	200	1,800
DURABLE GOODS	28,300	28,000	26,800	300	1,500
Lumber & Wood Products	2,700	2,800	2,700	-100	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	100
Elec & Electronic Equip	5,700	5,600	5,100	100	600
Transportation Equipment	5,700	5,600	5,200	100	500
Other Durable Goods	11,600	11,400	11,300	200	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,500	13,600	13,200	-100	300
Food & Kindred Products	4,400	4,500	4,400	-100	0
Textile & Apparel	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,000	28,700	29,100	300	-100
TRANSPORTATION	13,300	13,300	13,200	0	100
Railroad Transportation	2,000	2,100	2,200	-100	-200
Trucking & Warehousing	6,300	6,200	6,100	100	200
Other Transportation	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	15,700	15,400	15,900	300	-200
Communication	6,900	6,900	6,900	0	0
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,800	8,500	9,000	300	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	134,500	134,800	130,100	-300	4,400
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,000	22,900	22,900	100	100
Durable Goods	13,400	13;400	13,200	0	200
Nondurable Goods	9,600	9,500	9,700	100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	111,500	111,900	107,200	-400	4,300
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,600	4,600	4,400	0	200
General Merchandise Stores	13,100	12,900	13,000	200	100
Food Stores	15,600	15,600	14,900	0	700
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	13,500	13,600	13,300	-100	200
Apparel & Accessories	5,600	5,500	5,600	100	0
Furniture & Furnishing	4,400	4,400	4,300	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	42,800	43,400	40,000	-600	2,800
Miscellaneous Retail	11,900	11,900	11,700	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,800	27,700	27,400	100	400
Banking	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0
Insurance Carriers	4,000	3,900	3,800	100	200
Insur Agents, Brokers & Service	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Real Estate	6,800	6,800	6,700	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0
SERVICES	126,800	127,200	122,200	-400	4,600
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,500	11,900	11,500	-400	0
Personal Services	6,100	6,100	5,800	0	300
Business Services	31,100	31,200	29,500	-100	1,600
Health Services	31,700	31,500	30,700	200	1,000
Legal Services	4,500	4,500	4,300	0	200
Educational Services	6,100	6,000	5,300	100	800
Social Services	6,800	6,800	6,600	0	200
Membership Organizations	6,000	6,000	6,500	0	-500
Other Services	23,000	23,200	22,000	-200	1,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	143,000	141,300	139,900	1,700	3,100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	29,600	29,900	30,200	-300	-600
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	113,400	111,400	109,700	2,000	3,700
State Government 2/	50,500	49,900	49,000	600	1,500
Local Government	62,900	61,500	60,700	1,400	2,200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

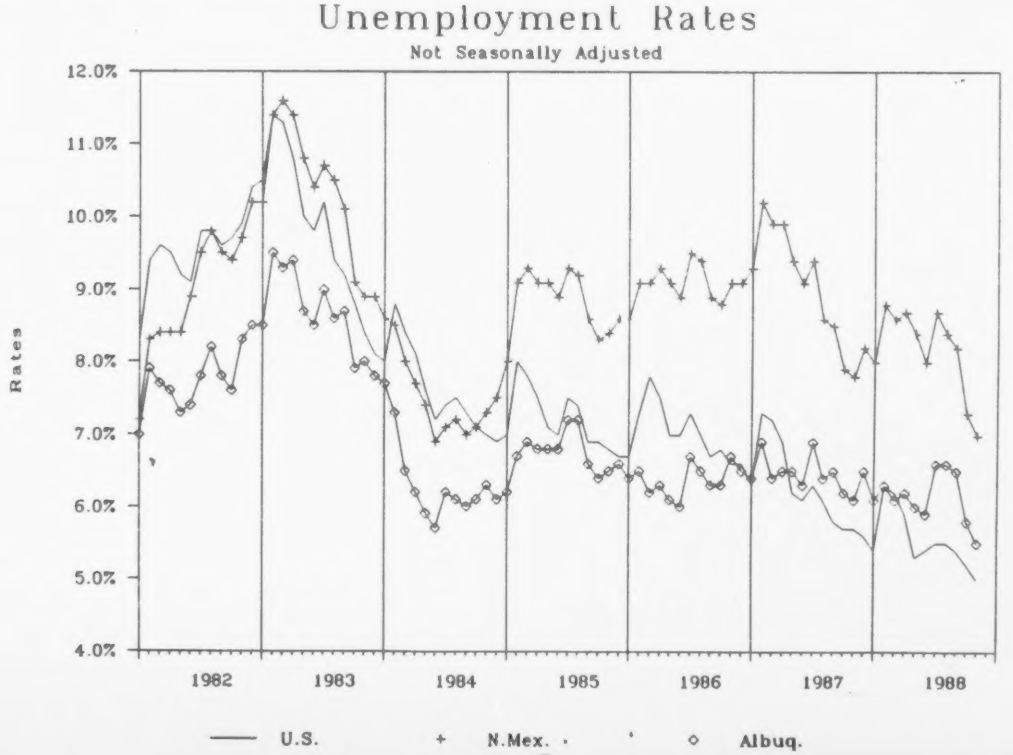
Albuquerque's unemployment rate declined from 5.8 to 5.5 percent in October, continuing the gradually improving trend in evidence since early 1987. The number of unemployed in Bernalillo County dropped to 15,000, down by 700 from September, while total employment rose by 1,300 to 255,700. Approximately 7,900 more Albuquerqueans have jobs now than this time last year, and the area's jobless rate has fallen from 6.1 to 5.5 percent over the last twelve months. Historically speaking, Albuquerque's jobless rate is at a low level -the lowest level in ten years; however, it remains higher than the national average unemployment rate which was 5.0 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in October. Albuquerque's jobless rate has lingered just over the national rate since mid-1987, after running consistently lower than the nation throughout most of the 1980-1986 period.

Our monthly payroll survey of employers indicated a small decline in the total number of nonagricultural jobs in Bernalillo County during October; however, virtually all of the decrease was caused by normal, regularly occurring events such as the close of the State Fair, the beginning of the construction wintertime lull, and the drop-off in tourism from the summer months.

Probably the most noteworthy news in October came from the manufacturing industry, as employers in several manufacturing subsectors, especially electronic equipment, reported hiring during the month. Employment in manufacturing is now 400 jobs above the level of one year ago. As stated in last month's "Review", most of the large layoff announced by Public Service Company of New Mexico in late August - approximately 500 were furloughed in the Albuquerque area - will not be reflected in the unemployment statistics until November estimates are out next month.

Total payroll employment in Albuquerque is currently showing annual growth of approximately 5,000 jobs, an increase of 2.1 percent. This is a fairly modest increase compared to the five to seven percent job expansion experienced in the mid-1980s; however, it compares favorably with the less than one percent job increases in evidence earlier in the decade.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct. 1988	Sep. 1988	Oct. 1987	Sep. 1988	Oct. 1987
Civilian Labor Force	270,700	270,100	264,000	+ 600	+6,700
Employment	255,700	254,400	247,800	+1,300	+7,900
Unemployment	15,000	15,700	16,200	- 700	-1,200
Rate	5.5%	5.8%	6.1%		



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM OCT 1988	REVISED SEP 1988	REVISED OCT 1987	OCT CHANGE FROM SEP 1988	OCT CHANGE FROM OCT 1987
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	239,600	240,000	234,600	-400	5,000
MINING	100	100	200	0	-100
CONSTRUCTION	15,700	15,800	16,000	-100	-300
MANUFACTURING	20,600	20,500	20,200	100	400
Durable Goods	14,900	14,800	14,500	100	400
Nondurable Goods	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,500	12,500	12,500	0	0
Transportation	6,300	6,300	6,100	0	200
Communication	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	2,400	2,400	2,500	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	62,700	62,900	60,400	-200	2,300
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,300	14,300	14,200	0	100
Durable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,500	0	100
Nondurable Goods	4,700	4,700	4,700	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	48,400	48,600	46,200	-200	2,200
General Merchandise Stores	5,600	5,500	5,300	100	300
Food Stores	5,300	5,300	5,100	0	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,800	4,900	4,600	-100	200
Eating & Drinking Places	19,700	20,000	18,200	-300	1,500
Other Retail Trade	13,000	12,900	13,000	100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,100	15,100	14,900	0	200
Banking	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	7,400	7,400	7,400	0	0
SERVICES	65,300	65,400	64,100	-100	1,200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0
Personal Services	2,700	2,700	2,900	0	-200
Business Services	21,300	21,300	21,000	0	300
Health Services	14,700	14,600	14,600	100	100
Social Services	2,900	2,900	2,700	0	200
Membership Organizations	1,800	1,800	1,900	0	-100
Other Services	18,000	18,200	17,100	-200	900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	47,600	47,700	46,300	-100	1,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,100	13,300	13,000	-200	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	34,500	34,400	33,300	100	1,200
State Government	13,300	13,500	12,900	-200	400
Local Government	21,200	20,900	20,400	300	800

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM OCT 1988	REVISED SEP 1988	REVISED OCT 1987	OCT CHANGE FROM	
				SEP 1988	OCT 1987
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	42,500	41,350	41,000	1,150	1,500
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0
MANUFACTURING	4,350	4,350	4,450	0	-100
Durable Goods	1,550	1,550	1,750	0	-200
Nondurable Goods	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,250	1,250	1,350	0	-100
Transportation	450	450	550	0	-100
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	800	800	800	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,200	9,150	8,250	50	950
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	900	850	50	100
RETAIL TRADE	8,250	8,250	7,400	0	850
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,050	900	0	150
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,000	0	150
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	1,150	1,150	1,100	0	50
Eating & Drinking Places	3,200	3,200	2,900	0	300
Other Retail Trade	1,700	1,700	1,500	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,750	1,750	1,650	0	100
SERVICES	7,100	6,800	6,450	300	650
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	700	700	700	0	0
Business Services	1,500	1,500	1,400	0	100
Health Services	1,900	1,900	1,800	0	100
Social Services	300	300	250	0	50
Other Services	2,700	2,400	2,300	300	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	16,600	15,800	16,600	800	0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	12,400	11,600	12,300	800	100
State Government	6,800	6,200	7,000	600	-200
Local Government	5,600	5,400	5,300	200	300

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM OCT 1988	REVISED SEP 1988	REVISED OCT 1987	OCT CHANGE FROM	
				SEP 1988	OCT 1987
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	55,750	56,100	53,850	-350	1,900
MINING	50	50	100	0	-50
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
MANUFACTURING	1,750	1,750	1,650	0	100
Durable Goods	1,150	1,150	1,050	0	100
Nondurable Goods	600	600	600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,200	1,250	1,200	-50	0
Transportation	450	500	450	-50	0
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	750	750	750	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,150	11,400	10,600	-250	550
WHOLESALE TRADE	850	850	800	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,300	10,550	9,800	-250	500
General Merchandise Stores	950	950	1,050	0	-100
Food Stores	1,200	1,250	1,250	-50	-50
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	850	850	800	0	50
Eating & Drinking Places	4,700	4,900	4,200	-200	500
Other Retail Trade	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,900	1,900	2,000	0	-100
SERVICES	14,800	15,050	14,500	-250	300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,000	2,050	1,850	-50	150
Business Services	3,500	3,600	3,300	-100	200
Health Services	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
Social Services	600	600	650	0	-50
Other Services	5,300	5,400	5,400	-100	-100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22,300	22,100	21,200	200	1,100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	20,700	20,500	19,600	200	1,100
State Government 3/	16,400	16,300	15,600	100	800
Local Government	4,300	4,200	4,000	100	300

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
NEW MEXICO	OCT 1988	SEP 1988	OCT 1987	OCT 1988	SEP 1988	OCT 1987	OCT 1988	SEP 1988	OCT 1987
MINING	$502.60	$512.31	$511.39	41.4	42.2	44.2	12.14	12.14	11.57
CONSTRUCTION	$476.60	$471.91	$433.52	40.7	41.0	39.7	11.71	11.51	10.92
MANUFACTURING	$345.14	$347.85	$354.89	39.9	39.8	40.1	8.65	8.74	8.85
Durable Goods	$368.42	$372.00	$374.82	40.8	40.7	41.6	9.03	9.14	9.01
Nondurable Goods	$292.21	$293.71	$303.83	37.9	37.8	36.3	7.71	7.77	8.37
COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	$549.42	$568.92	$574.74	39.9	40.9	42.7	13.77	13.91	13.46
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$216.00	$217.72	$216.78	32.0	31.6	32.5	6.75	6.89	6.67
Wholesale Trade	$372.41	$374.22	$384.17	40.7	40.5	41.0	9.15	9.24	9.37
Retail Trade	$186.04	$188.07	$185.09	30.3	29.9	30.9	6.14	6.29	5.99
BANKING	$245.05	$233.74	$224.32	37.7	37.7	37.7	6.50	6.20	5.95
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	SEP 1988	AUG 1988	SEP 1987	SEP 1988	AUG 1988	SEP 1987	SEP 1988	AUG 1988	SEP 1987
MANUFACTURING	$379.69	$375.18	$373.60	39.8	39.0	41.1	9.54	9.62	9.09
Durable Goods	$402.75	$398.40	$399.00	40.6	39.8	42.0	9.92	10.01	9.50
Nondurable Goods	$308.84	$302.38	$298.36	37.3	36.3	38.3	8.28	8.33	7.79

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Beginning with the release of January 1988 data, the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics has shifted the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to a new reference base year, 1982-84 = 100. Historical data for the CPI series on the new base are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Room 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

				Percent Change	
	Oct. 1988	Sep.1988	Oct. 1987	Sep'88-Oct.'88	Oct.'87-Oct.'88
CPI-U	120.2	119.8	115.3	+0.3%	+4.3%
CPI-W	118.9	118.5	114.1	+0.3%	+4.2%

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

CPI-U - All Urban Consumers
CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Area Economic Activity

Albuquerque Area: Avonite's 80,000-square-foot manufacturing facility located near Belen should begin production around the first of the year of a polyester-resin based product, called Avonite, which resembles sheets of stone such as marble, granite or agate. Company officials estimate a "base load" employment level of 100 people within a year, and an annual payroll of $2 million. Dress To The Nines, one of the nation's fastest growing apparel chains, and Newberry's, a variety discount store, will co-anchor a new shopping center at 6211 Fourth NW. The new 130,000-square-foot shopping center will be called Guadalupe Plaza and will have 22 stores when fully leased. Dress To The Nines plans to open two more stores in the Albuquerque area and one in Las Cruces by next spring. Revco, the nation's third-largest chain of drugstores, is closing all four of its Albuquerque stores. However, the 22 Revco stores in the remainder of the state will remain open. Trammell Crow Co. has announced plans to build a $25 million shopping center at the corner of NM 528 and Coors Road. Construction of the 516,000-square-foot shopping center, which will be called Riverwalk Marketplace, should begin early next year. Tenants are expected to include one or more discount stores, a few general merchandise retailers, an electronics store and a movie theater complex. Development of the Riverwalk Marketplace will almost coincide with that of the 750,000-square-foot Market Center West, being built at Paseo del Norte and Coors. Construction is expected to start early next year on a new $7 million retirement center on Valencia S.E. The center, which is owned by a local partnership, will house 141 apartments in three separate buildings. Centex American Gypsum began construction in mid-November on its $25 million wallboard manufacturing plant near Bernalillo. Centex officials are looking at a completion date of early 1990 for the plant. The $6.5 million renovation of the Doubletree Hotel in downtown Albuquerque is now scheduled for completion by early next year, according to hotel officials. Work is expected to begin soon on a new 149-room Courtyard by Marriott Hotel on Yale Blvd, just north of the Albuquerque International Airport. Joe E Woods, Inc. of Mesa, Arizona, was selected as the general contractor for the new hotel. An $8.4 million, 154-unit rental-retirement complex will be coming to Rio Rancho by late 1989. The facility, Vista del Rio, will be built and owned by Wedgwood Group of Vancouver, Washington. The new center is expected to employ up to 30 workers. Groundbreaking was held in late November for Diagnostek Inc.'s 40,000-square-foot prescription drugs mail service facility and corporate headquarters near Montgomery Boulevard and I-25. The company plans to employ 50 to 60 people when it occupies the $2 million facility on May 1, with employment growing to about 200 by the end of the first year of operation.

Carlsbad/Artesia Area: Amax Potash Corp. has announced its decision to extend the production and mill operations at its Carlsbad mine, thus creating around 100 new jobs. About 260 people are currently employed by Amax. Hazardous Waste Management Inc. of Carlsbad plans to use mining technology and studies developed for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in a project east of Carlsbad. The project involves using an abandoned potash mine for access to salt beds, which would be mined out and used for the storage of chemical wastes. A study financed by the U.S. Department of Energy found that $72.5 million was contributed to New Mexico's economy by WIPP during the federal government's 1987 fiscal year (Oct. 1, 1986 through Sept. 30, 1987). The study, developed by New Mexico State University and Los Alamos National Laboratory, showed that nearly 3.2 percent of all jobs in the Eddy-Lea county region are directly or indirectly supported by WIPP. Two road projects were scheduled to begin in early November in the Artesia area. Total cost of the two projects will approach $500,000.

Clovis/Portales Area: Gator Transportation Inc. plans to open a trucking operation in Clovis by January 1, 1989. About 20 people will be hired when it opens, with that number increasing to 50 by the end of 1989.

Farmington Area: Amoco Production Company officials have announced plans to purchase Tenneco Oil Company's Rocky Mountain Division. The $900 million purchase will make Amoco the second largest natural gas producer in the San Juan Basin (Meridian Oil is the first). The San Juan Basin is the third largest gas producing area in the United States. Sunbelt Mining Co., a subsidiary of Public Service Co. of New Mexico, plans to close its Gateway and De-Na-Zin coal strip mining operations by the middle of December. Approximately 49 employees will be affected. Rabourn Construction Inc. was awarded a $1.1 million contract for the expanding and remodeling of educational facilities at San Juan College.

Gallup Area: Navajo tribal officials have announced plans for the expansion and renovation of the Window Rock Shopping Center; the shopping center will be expanded to include a tribal office building and a new federal post office. Construction is expected to take about 18 months and may mean work for about 400.

Las Cruces Area: Griffith Micro-Science, Inc. will open its medical supplies sterilizing plant in April. It will be located in New Mexico, northwest of El Paso, and will employ 30 people with a total payroll of approximately one million dollars annually. Acme Mills, a Detroit-based automotive fabric manufacturer, has announced plans to build a 25,000-square-foot facility in the Santa Teresa Industrial Park. Construction is expected to be finished by the middle of next year.

Las Vegas Area: DNM Inc., a company which manufactures a devise which can eliminate certain types of noise while amplifying others, will set up a small manufacturing plant on the campus of New Mexico Highlands University. DNM is expected to employ 10 to 15 workers during its start-up period and may expand to 60 by the end of the first year.

Moriarty: Construction has started on a new roadside center on the east side of Moriarty which could employ up to 100 workers when in full operation. The new center, to be called Ted's Truck Center, will include 12 fueling bays, a trucker's lounge and a 250-seat restaurant.

Roswell Area: Transportation Manufacturing Corp. has signed a $35 million contract with Boston's Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority for the manufacture of 200 RTS city buses. TMC manufactures five other bus models in addition to the RTS model. These models are used for long-distance commuting, intercity service, charters and tours.

Santa Fe Area: For the first time in several years, the Santa Fe Ski Area and several other northern New Mexico ski facilities were not able to open on Thanksgiving Day. Unseasonably warm weather in late October and early November forced the delayed openings. The Front Row, a new department store in the De Vargas Center, held its grand opening in early November with approximately 45 workers on board. A cost cutting program at Los Alamos National Laboratory will result in savings of about $385 million by 1992, according to lab officials. The cost cutting efforts, which will save the equivalent of more than 400 jobs, have been in the areas of procurement, equipment repair, and reduced paperwork requirements. Wal-Mart officials have announced that it has dropped, at least for now, plans to open a new facility in Espanola as earlier disclosed.

Taos Area: Officials of the Molycorp mine west of Questa are seeking state and federal permits for a tailings pond; the mine could reopen three months after those permits are approved. However, approval is not expected until June of next year at the earliest. The mine closed in 1986 when the price of molybdenum fell to about $2.80 a pound, the price is now up to $3.60 a pound and appears to be stabilizing. When the Liberty Federal Savings Bank was taken over by federal regulators in October, the bank's largest asset was Ski Rio. Government officials said it was probably the first time a government agency has owned and operated a ski resort. Federal officials are currently seeking prospective buyers for the ski facility.

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY OCTOBER 1988				REVISED SEPTEMBER 1988				REVISED OCTOBER 1987			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	704,642	655,415	49,227	7.0%	698,377	647,230	51,147	7.3%	696,548	642,259	54,289	7.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 2/	270,625	255,650	14,975	5.5%	270,121	254,386	15,735	5.8%	264,059	247,843	16,216	6.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	60,000	55,916	4,084	6.8%	57,677	53,593	4,084	7.1%	58,109	53,939	4,170	7.2%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	67,814	64,620	3,194	4.7%	67,807	64,691	3,116	4.6%	66,108	62,703	3,405	5.2%
Catron	1,251	1,140	111	8.9%	1,295	1,194	101	7.8%	1,322	1,203	119	9.0%
Chaves	24,799	23,377	1,422	5.7%	23,916	22,498	1,418	5.9%	23,784	22,156	1,628	6.8%
Cibola	9,155	8,223	932	10.2%	9,014	8,008	1,006	11.2%	9,064	8,068	996	11.0%
Colfax	6,336	5,515	821	13.0%	6,254	5,464	790	12.6%	6,996	6,270	726	10.4%
Curry	16,971	15,883	1,088	6.4%	16,666	15,537	1,129	6.8%	17,672	16,360	1,312	7.4%
De Baca	937	849	88	9.4%	918	821	97	10.6%	1,080	996	84	7.8%
Eddy	20,901	19,099	1,802	8.6%	20,461	18,536	1,925	9.4%	20,877	18,683	2,194	10.5%
Grant	10,365	9,414	951	9.2%	10,485	9,609	876	8.4%	10,720	9,767	953	8.9%
Guadalupe	1,616	1,381	235	14.5%	1,658	1,396	262	15.8%	1,776	1,526	250	14.1%
Harding	428	378	50	11.7%	389	340	49	12.6%	512	463	49	9.6%
Hidalgo	2,541	2,384	157	6.2%	2,483	2,341	142	5.7%	2,704	2,540	164	6.1%
Lea	23,157	21,494	1,663	7.2%	22,787	21,090	1,697	7.4%	23,291	21,370	1,921	8.2%
Lincoln	6,846	6,411	435	6.4%	7,108	6,657	451	6.3%	6,568	6,144	424	6.5%
Luna	6,067	5,494	573	9.4%	6,117	5,503	614	10.0%	6,276	5,579	697	11.1%
McKinley	17,439	15,555	1,884	10.8%	17,564	15,495	2,069	11.8%	17,722	15,658	2,064	11.6%
Mora	1,298	958	340	26.2%	1,269	932	337	26.6%	1,421	1,052	369	26.0%
Otero	19,074	17,598	1,476	7.7%	18,903	17,392	1,511	8.0%	18,342	16,909	1,433	7.8%
Quay	4,865	4,491	374	7.7%	4,778	4,426	352	7.4%	5,006	4,600	406	8.1%
Rio Arriba	13,500	11,795	1,705	12.6%	13,474	11,759	1,715	12.7%	13,495	11,334	2,161	16.0%
Roosevelt	8,043	7,684	359	4.5%	7,729	7,338	391	5.1%	8,433	8,105	328	3.9%
Sandoval	28,444	26,474	1,970	6.9%	27,859	25,893	1,966	7.1%	25,236	23,372	1,864	7.4%
San Juan	32,089	29,010	3,079	9.6%	32,192	28,473	3,719	11.6%	33,986	29,732	4,254	12.5%
San Miguel	9,593	8,617	976	10.2%	9,638	8,614	1,024	10.6%	10,241	9,083	1,158	11.3%
Sierra	2,709	2,577	132	4.9%	2,697	2,525	172	6.4%	2,768	2,586	182	6.6%
Socorro	6,210	5,710	500	8.1%	6,243	5,689	554	8.9%	6,249	5,698	551	8.8%
Taos	9,540	7,627	1,913	20.1%	9,619	7,748	1,871	19.5%	10,557	8,300	2,257	21.4%
Torrance	3,665	3,302	363	9.9%	3,505	3,147	358	10.2%	3,782	3,409	373	9.9%
Union	2,045	1,940	105	5.1%	1,951	1,807	144	7.4%	2,348	2,202	146	6.2%
Valencia	16,319	14,849	1,470	9.0%	15,800	14,328	1,472	9.3%	16,044	14,609	1,435	8.9%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
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LABOR SURPLUS AREAS IN NEW MEXICO

The U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration recently released its new listing of Labor Surplus areas (LSA's) eligible for federal procurement preference. New Mexico now has 30 areas classified as Labor Surplus. Employers located in LSA's can be given preference bidding on federal procurement contracts. The purpose of providing such preference is to help direct government dollars into areas experiencing high unemployment. Following is the listing of Labor Surplus Areas in New Mexico effective for the period October 1, 1988 through September 30, 1989.

- Alamogordo City
- Balance of Bernalillo Co.
  - (Bernalillo Co. less Albuquerque City)
- Carlsbad City
- Balance of Eddy County
- Catron County
- Roswell City
- Balance of Chaves County
- Cibola County
- Clovis City
- Colfax County
- DeBaca County
- Farmington City
- Balance of San Juan County
- Grant County
- Guadalupe County
- Harding County
- Hobbs City
- Balance of Lea County
- Luna County
- McKinley County
- Mora County
- Quay County
- Rio Arriba County
- San Miguel County
- Sandoval County
- Socorro County
- Taos County
- Torrance County
- Union County
- Valencia County

The Business Service Centers of the U.S. General Services Administration can provide information concerning Federal contracting opportunities. The mailing address and phone number of the Business Service Center responsible for New Mexico are as follows:

Business Service Center
General Services Administration
819 Taylor Street
Fort Worth, TX 76102

(817) 334-3284

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11/88

New Mexico Labor Market Review

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Garrey Carruthers
Governor

Paul M. Garcia
Secretary

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Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
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New Mexico's unemployment rate was 6.4 percent in November, down from 7.0 percent in October and 8.2 percent one year ago, according to estimates released by Paul M. Garcia, Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Labor. The number of unemployed in the state fell by 3,900 to a total of 45,700 in November. Employment in the state has grown by 33,000 and unemployment has declined by 10,600 over the last twelve months. The U.S. unemployment rate in November was 5.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted), up slightly from 5.0 percent in October but improved from 5.6 percent one year ago.

Estimates of nonagricultural employment, based on a survey of nonagricultural employers across the state, indicated approximately 3,700 more jobs on payroll in November than in October. The majority of the additional jobs were in two sectors, trade and government. The gains in trade were mainly tied to holiday-related hiring in areas such as general merchandise, apparel, and miscellaneous retail trade.

The rather large local government employment increase during November was the result of the temporary hiring of poll workers required for the general election held November 8th. The monthly estimates reflect this short-term hiring because the estimates refer to all persons receiving pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month - the survey week. This is an anomaly, because the general election in November usually falls in the week prior to the estimate survey week.

The November payroll estimates indicated seasonal-related job decreases in the remaining major industries in New Mexico. The number of jobs overall in manufacturing and construction declined as building activity began its wintertime lull and the fall food processing season (largely chile and vegetables) came to an end. Employment in services also fell back as lodging places furloughed workers for the winter months.

The November estimates also reflected several atypical employment changes. On the down side, the utilities industry reported job declines totalling 300, mostly related to the recent layoffs by Public Service Company of New Mexico. On the positive side, the electronics manufacturing sector continued to experience job growth during the month. Employment in electronics manufacturing is now up by 700 jobs or 14 percent over the last twelve months.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Civilian Labor Force	709,800	706,300	687,400	+3,500	+22,400
Employment	664,100	656,700	631,100	+7,400	+33,000
Unemployment	45,700	49,600	56,300	-3,900	-10,600
Rate	6.4%	7.0%	8.2%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM NOV 1988	REVISED OCT 1988	REVISED NOV 1987	NOV CHANGE FROM	
				OCT 1988	NOV 1987
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	554,100	550,400	537,000	3,700	17,100
MINING	15,400	15,400	15,700	0	-300
Metal Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,000	4,000	4,100	0	-100
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,200	9,200	9,500	0	-300
CONSTRUCTION	30,300	30,600	31,200	-300	-900
MANUFACTURING	41,300	41,800	39,500	-500	1,800
DURABLE GOODS	28,300	28,300	26,700	0	1,600
Lumber & Wood Products	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
Machinery(except electric)	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	100
Elec & Electronic Equip	5,800	5,700	5,100	100	700
Transportation Equipment	5,600	5,700	5,200	-100	400
Other Durable Goods	11,600	11,600	11,300	0	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,000	13,500	12,800	-500	200
Food & Kindred Products	3,900	4,400	4,000	-500	-100
Textile & Apparel	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,400	6,400	6,200	0	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,700	29,000	29,200	-300	-500
TRANSPORTATION	13,300	13,300	13,200	0	100
Railroad Transportation	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Trucking & Warehousing	6,300	6,300	6,200	0	100
Other Transportation	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	15,400	15,700	16,000	-300	-600
Communication	6,900	6,900	6,900	0	0
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,500	8,800	9,100	-300	-600
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	135,600	134,500	130,900	1,100	4,700
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,000	23,000	22,900	0	100
Durable Goods	13,400	13,400	13,300	0	100
Nondurable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,600	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	112,600	111,500	108,000	1,100	4,600
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,500	4,500	4,400	0	100
General Merchandise Stores	13,400	13,100	13,400	300	0
Food Stores	15,600	15,600	15,000	0	600
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	13,500	13,500	13,100	0	400
Apparel & Accessories	5,900	5,600	5,900	300	0
Furniture & Furnishing	4,500	4,400	4,400	100	100
Eating & Drinking Places	43,000	42,900	40,000	100	3,000
Miscellaneous Retail	12,200	11,900	11,800	300	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,800	27,800	27,300	0	500
Banking	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0
Insurance Carriers	4,000	4,000	3,800	0	200
Insur Agents, Brokers & Service	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Real Estate	6,800	6,800	6,600	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0
SERVICES	126,100	126,700	121,600	-600	4,500
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,200	11,500	11,200	-300	0
Personal Services	6,100	6,100	5,800	0	300
Business Services	31,100	31,100	29,300	0	1,800
Health Services	31,500	31,600	30,800	-100	700
Legal Services	4,500	4,500	4,300	0	200
Educational Services	6,100	6,100	5,300	0	800
Social Services	6,800	6,800	6,600	0	200
Membership Organizations	5,900	6,000	6,300	-100	-400
Other Services	22,900	23,000	22,000	-100	900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	148,900	144,600	141,600	4,300	7,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	29,400	29,700	29,700	-300	-300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	119,500	114,900	111,900	4,600	7,600
State Government 2/	50,400	50,500	50,800	-100	-400
Local Government	69,100	64,400	61,100	4,700	8,000

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

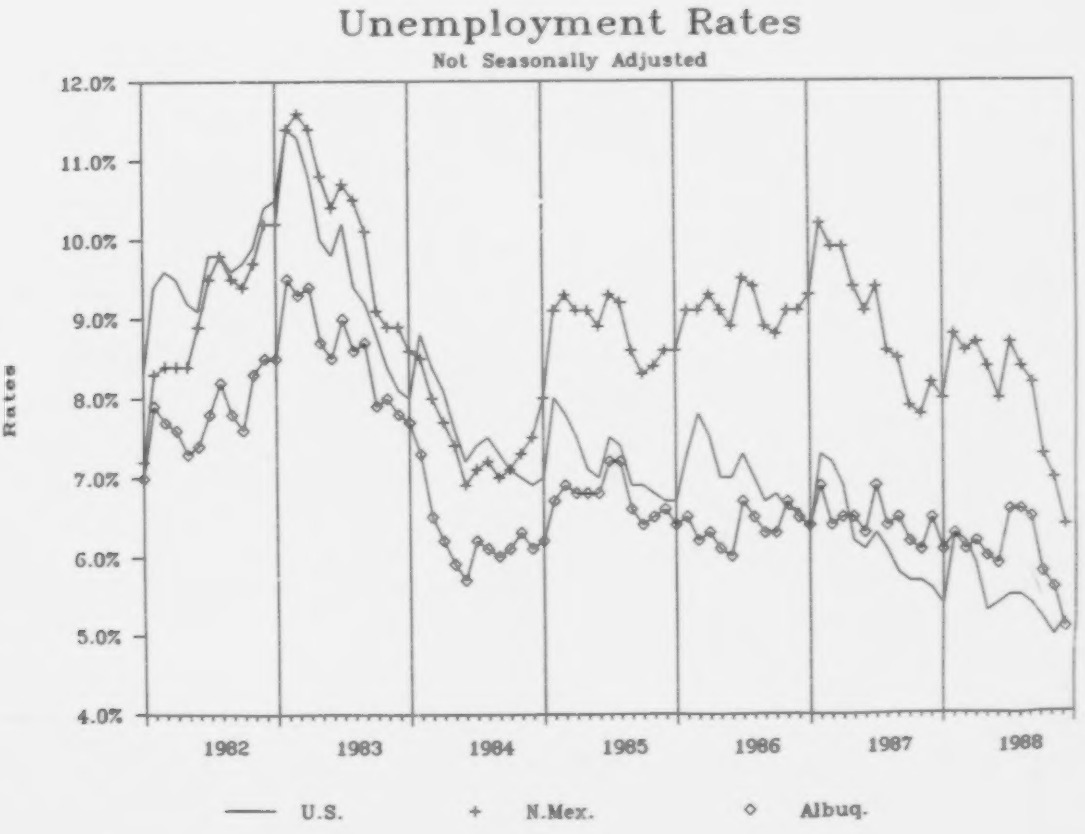
2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Albuquerque's jobless rate fell from 5.6 to 5.1 percent in November, continuing the improving trend in evidence since early 1987. The number of Albuquerque residents unemployed declined by 1,200, while the number with jobs grew by 1,900 during November. Unemployment has fallen by 3,100 persons and total employment has expanded by 11,800 over the last year. Albuquerque's jobless rate in November was virtually the same as the national average rate of 5.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted). Albuquerque had the third lowest unemployment rate in New Mexico in November, behind the 4.2 percent rate in Santa Fe and 4.3 percent in Roosevelt County.

Looking at the industry payroll job estimates for November, many of the gains were seasonal related - retailers hiring for the Christmas seaso and local government employment increases due t poll workers hired for the November 8th general election (see the statewide article on page one). However, the size of the trade gain (+1,000) was significantly larger than usually expected, indicating continued strength in the industry. Trade continues to lead all major industries in Albuquerque with 2,400 or 4.0 percent annual job growth. Positive news also came from the manufacturing industry during the month. Manufacturing employment, overall, declined slightly during November; however, the losses were seasonal (food processing and construction materials) while continued long term growth was reported in electrical equipment manufacturing.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Civilian Labor Force	271,900	271,200	263,200	+ 700	+8,700
Employment	258,000	256,100	246,200	+1,900	+11,800
Unemployment	13,900	15,100	17,000	-1,200	-3,100
Rate	5.1%	5.6%	6.5%		



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM NOV 1988	REVISED OCT 1988	REVISED NOV 1987	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1988	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1987
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	239,900	239,700	235,000	200	4,900
MINING	100	100	200	0	-100
CONSTRUCTION	15,500	15,800	15,800	-300	-300
MANUFACTURING	20,400	20,600	20,200	-200	200
Durable Goods	14,800	14,900	14,600	-100	200
Nondurable Goods	5,600	5,700	5,600	-100	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,300	12,500	12,500	-200	-200
Transportation	6,300	6,300	6,100	0	200
Communication	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	2,200	2,400	2,500	-200	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	63,700	62,700	61,300	1,000	2,400
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,300	14,300	14,200	0	100
Durable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,500	0	100
Nondurable Goods	4,700	4,700	4,700	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	49,400	48,400	47,100	1,000	2,300
General Merchandise Stores	5,900	5,600	5,600	300	300
Food Stores	5,500	5,300	5,200	200	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,800	4,600	100	300
Eating & Drinking Places	19,700	19,800	18,400	-100	1,300
Other Retail Trade	13,400	12,900	13,300	500	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,100	15,100	15,000	0	100
Banking	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,300	4,300	4,300	0	0
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	7,400	7,400	7,400	0	0
SERVICES	64,800	65,200	63,600	-400	1,200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,800	3,900	3,800	-100	0
Personal Services	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	-100
Business Services	21,300	21,300	20,900	0	400
Health Services	14,600	14,600	14,600	0	0
Social Services	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Membership Organizations	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0
Other Services	17,800	18,100	17,000	-300	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	48,000	47,700	46,400	300	1,600
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,100	13,200	12,900	-100	200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	34,900	34,500	33,500	400	1,400
State Government	13,000	13,300	13,000	-300	0
Local Government	21,900	21,200	20,500	700	1,400

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM NOV 1988	REVISED OCT 1988	REVISED NOV 1987	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1988	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1987
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	42,500	42,350	41,200	150	1,300
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,200	2,100	-100	0
MANUFACTURING	4,000	4,200	4,250	-200	-250
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,750	0	-250
Nondurable Goods	2,500	2,700	2,500	-200	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,250	1,250	1,350	0	-100
Transportation	450	450	550	0	-100
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	800	800	800	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,250	9,200	8,500	50	750
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	900	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	8,300	8,250	7,600	50	700
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,050	950	0	100
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,050	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	1,150	1,150	1,050	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	3,200	3,200	2,900	0	300
Other Retail Trade	1,750	1,700	1,650	50	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,750	1,750	1,650	0	100
SERVICES	7,000	7,100	6,400	-100	600
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	700	700	700	0	0
Business Services	1,500	1,500	1,350	0	150
Health Services	1,900	1,900	1,800	0	100
Social Services	300	300	250	0	50
Other Services	2,600	2,700	2,300	-100	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17,100	16,600	16,900	500	200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	12,900	12,400	12,600	500	300
State Government	7,000	6,800	7,200	200	-200
Local Government	5,900	5,600	5,400	300	500

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM NOV 1988	REVISED OCT 1988	REVISED NOV 1987	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1988	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1987
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	56,100	55,900	54,650	200	1,450
MINING	50	50	100	0	-50
CONSTRUCTION	2,500	2,600	2,500	-100	0
MANUFACTURING	1,800	1,750	1,700	50	100
Durable Goods	1,200	1,150	1,100	50	100
Nondurable Goods	600	600	600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,200	1,250	1,200	-50	0
Transportation	450	500	450	-50	0
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	750	750	750	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,350	11,150	10,900	200	450
WHOLESALE TRADE	850	850	800	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,500	10,300	10,100	200	400
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	950	1,100	50	-100
Food Stores	1,250	1,200	1,300	50	-50
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	850	850	800	0	50
Eating & Drinking Places	4,800	4,700	4,300	100	500
Other Retail Trade	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,900	1,900	2,000	0	-100
SERVICES	14,600	14,900	14,250	-300	350
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,850	2,000	1,750	-150	100
Business Services	3,500	3,500	3,300	0	200
Health Services	3,400	3,500	3,300	-100	100
Social Services	650	600	600	50	50
Other Services	5,200	5,300	5,300	-100	-100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22,700	22,300	22,000	400	700
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21,100	20,700	20,400	400	700
State Government 3/	16,500	16,400	16,300	100	200
Local Government	4,600	4,300	4,100	300	500

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
NEW MEXICO	NOV 1988	OCT 1988	NOV 1987	NOV 1988	OCT 1988	NOV 1987	NOV 1988	OCT 1988	NOV 1987
MINING	$500.94	$501.80	$516.85	41.4	41.3	44.1	12.10	12.15	11.72
CONSTRUCTION	$453.10	$478.40	$431.34	40.6	41.1	39.5	11.16	11.64	10.92
MANUFACTURING	$361.26	$349.67	$351.25	40.5	40.1	39.6	8.92	8.72	8.87
Durable Goods	$372.86	$372.60	$369.24	41.2	40.9	40.8	9.05	9.11	9.05
Nondurable Goods	$306.10	$295.29	$304.88	38.6	38.2	36.6	7.93	7.73	8.33
COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	$569.98	$545.29	$576.84	40.8	39.6	41.8	13.97	13.77	13.80
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$206.58	$215.04	$219.84	31.3	32.0	32.0	6.60	6.72	6.87
Wholesale Trade	$346.12	$371.07	$401.60	40.2	41.6	40.2	8.61	8.92	9.99
Retail Trade	$180.56	$185.73	$205.10	29.6	30.2	31.7	6.10	6.15	6.47
BANKING	$245.70	$245.05	$229.13	37.8	37.7	37.5	6.50	6.50	6.11
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	NOV 1988	OCT 1988	NOV 1987	NOV 1988	OCT 1988	NOV 1987	NOV 1988	OCT 1988	NOV 1987
MANUFACTURING	$381.44	$382.15	$364.00	39.9	40.1	40.0	9.56	9.53	9.10
Durable Goods	$406.55	$406.14	$387.46	40.9	40.9	40.7	9.94	9.93	9.52
Nondurable Goods	$306.27	$311.03	$292.18	36.9	37.7	37.7	8.30	8.25	7.75

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Beginning with the release of January 1988 data, the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics has shifted the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to a new reference base year, 1982-84 = 100. Historical data for the CPI series on the new base are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Room 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

				Percent Change	
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Oct.'88-Nov.'88	Nov.'87-Nov.'88
CPI-U	120.3	120.2	115.4	+0.1%	+4.2%
CPI-W	119.0	118.9	114.3	+0.1%	+4.1%

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

CPI-U - All Urban Consumers
CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Area Economic Activity

Albuquerque Area: BDM International has officially opened the fourth building in its Albuquerque Technology Center. The newly opened facility includes four laboratories and office space. BDM currently employs 900 persons in Albuquerque, and the firm recently received a 4-year, $23 million contract to manage data processing for the New Mexico Department of Human Services. Xynatech Corporation, the Pennsylvania-based cutting die maker, will begin operations in its new plant in Rio Rancho in January. Xynatech is expected to employ 35 workers at the 14,000-square-foot facility in the New Mexico Business Tech Center on NM 528 in Rio Rancho. The University of New Mexico Hospital will begin construction of a $19 million office and outpatient services building beginning in March 1989. The five-story, 200,000 square-foot structure will be located on Lomas Boulevard on what is now the hospital's front parking area. Presbyterian Healthcare Services has informed its 2,850 area employees that budget cuts will be needed in 1989. Layoffs at Presbyterian Hospital are possible; however, no furlough decisions have been reached so far, according to hospital officials. Another health facility in Albuquerque, the Veterans Medical Center, will reduce its work force by 80 and cut back on patient services because of budget shortfalls. Officials say that the cutbacks can be accomplished through attrition.

Alamogordo / Ruidoso Area: The Dick Blanken automobile dealership in Alamogordo is undergoing an $800,000 expansion of its showroom and service facilities. The tentative completion date for the expansion is February 1, 1989. Ski Apache opened up its 88/89 ski season on December 3 with a work force of 150 persons. Ski Cloudcroft is also open with approximately 20 employees.

Carlsbad Area: Good news continues to come from the potash industry with the recent announcement by Amax Potash Corporation to expand the operations of its Carlsbad area operation. The expansion, which will involve mining at an "upper level ore zone as reserves in the lower ore zone are depleted", is expected to add 100 jobs to Amax's current 260 work force. The City of Carlsbad will furnish part-time jobs for 90 area disadvantaged youth under a $250,000 Job Training Partnership Act program, administered by the New Mexico Department of Labor. The program is directed at providing students part-time jobs and tutoring in an effort to decrease the number of school dropouts. Celtech Corporation, an electronics company, will move its operations from Celeste, Texas to a new facility in the Carlsbad Airport Industrial Park. The firm manufactures measurement and instrumentation equipment used in the military. Celtech is expected to employ up to 30 workers by the end of 1989.

Clovis / Portales Area: Construction has begun at the North Plains Mall for a new Sears, Roebuck and Company facility. John Prince Development Co of Utah is overseeing the project.

Deming / Lordsburg Area: A Mesa, Arizona contractor plans to purchase the closed Victorio Homes manufacturing facility in Lordsburg with plans to reopen with a work force of approximately 10. The manufactured housing facility has been closed since spring of 1988.

Farmington Area: A major maintenance and improvement project at Four Corners Power Plant begun in October 1988 will provide temporary jobs for up to 1,000 area workers. The project is expected to cost over $70 million and last up to six months. Peak employment at the power plant should be in late February. Sunbelt Mining Company has closed its two area coal strip mining operations, resulting in the layoff of 50 workers. Public Service Company of New Mexico, which owns Sunbelt and 51 percent of the San Juan Power Plant, no longer needs the coal because of reduced electricity demands, according to PNM officials. Carroll Ventures Inc., an Albuquerque-based building supply firm, will open a retail center and wholesale roofing supply business in Farmington. The business will be located in the former Copeland-Craven auto dealership facility after renovation work is completed.

Hobbs / Lovington Area: Holly Corporation, the parent company of Navajo Refinery of Artesia, is negotiating with Southern Union Company to purchase the closed Famariss Oil Refinery near Lovington. Navajo officials said they are "90 percent sure" that a deal can be reached for the facility; however, the sale was not finalized at the time of this writing. The Famariss refinery, which employed up to 120 workers, was closed in 1984 after suffering operating losses.

Las Cruces Area: A Detroit-based automotive fabric manufacturer, Acme Mills, has announced plans to locate a 25,000-square-foot plant in Santa Teresa, New Mexico. B.P. John Furniture Company is continuing its search for a location in southern New Mexico for a new 350,000-square-foot, $4.5 million manufacturing plant, according to company officials. The company is still looking at the Anthony area, south of Las Cruces for the plant which could employ up to 600 workers. The area economy will be given a boost next summer by a temporary construction project at the NASA satellite tracking station, east of Las Cruces. General Electric Co. was awarded a $202 million contract to supply and install equipment at the NASA facility, and approximately 200 workers, many from the Las Cruces area, will be used in the installation, according to officials. Wal-Mart officials have announced plans to remodel and expand their store in Las Cruces. The expansion will add 21,000 square-feet to the store and result in 30 more jobs on Wal-Mart's area payroll.

Roswell Area: A Roswell food processing firm, Mealmakers Inc., closed its plant in early December, resulting in the layoff of approximately 60 workers. Lack of raw product supply, related to this summer's drought in the midwest, was cited as the major reason for the closure. Relief may by on the way for the natural gas producers in the arsenic-tainted Abo Field, a 900-square-mile geological formation located north of Roswell. Approximately 600 gas wells have been shut in since last summer because of naturally occurring arsenic contamination. Producers have now found a way to remove the arsenic using iron oxide pellets, and the Abo field is expected to be back in operation by early 1989. The shut-in has cost the gas producers about $75,000 per day, while the state is losing $23,000 per day in taxes and royalties, according to industry officials. Fibertech, a company which supplies fiberglass parts to Transportation Manufacturing Corporation, is planning to build a 36,000 square-foot plant in the Roswell Industrial Air Center. Fibertech has been operating since March 1988 out of two temporary locations in Roswell. The firm currently employs 47 workers, and future plans call for a staff of up to 100 within two years after the completion of its new building.

Santa Fe Area: Tom's Sports, a local wholesale sporting goods distributor, plans to build a showroom and warehouse at the Rodeo Business Park. The director of Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), Dr. Sig Hecker, reported recently that no new layoffs are expected at LANL in 1989. The lab's 1989 budget of $917 million will support the 7,700 full-time workers at the research facility. Los Alamos Diagnostics, a company specializing in development and production of devices used to rapidly detect urinary-tract infections, is planning to expand its current facilities in Los Alamos by approximately 6,000 square feet within the next few months. The firm, which currently employs 26 persons, is anticipating hiring an additional 40 workers in 1989.

Silver City Area: An Albuquerque-based partnership is locating a 40-unit residential complex in Silver City specifically for the elderly and handicapped. STKX Company of Albuquerque is both the general partner and prime contractor on the facility which is named Casa Linda Apartments. Mining activity is continuing at the Pinos Altos operation north of Silver City. Cyprus Minerals Company and St. Cloud Mining Company have been operating the Pinos Altos property as a joint venture since September 1987. The mine produces copper, silver and gold ore, which are shipped to the St. Cloud concentrator in Sierra County. The construction of the new Wal-Mart store in Silver City is scheduled to begin in early 1989. The Wal-Mart facility should employ up to 120 workers.

Taos Area: The closed Molycorp molybdenum mine in Questa has an "excellent chance to reopen in 1989", according to Molycorp officials. The mine had been Taos County's largest employer until it ceased operations in early 1986. The mine could reopen with a work force of 250 if federal and state approval is given for a proposed tailings pond at the facility. Taos Ski Valley opened for the 88-89 season on December 8, later than the usual Thanksgiving opening. The new Holiday Inn in Taos presently under construction is scheduled to open in January. Employment at the new lodging facility is expected to be between 60 and 70.

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 1988				REVISED OCTOBER 1988				REVISED NOVEMBER 1987			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	709,761	664,059	45,702	6.4%	706,285	656,724	49,561	7.0%	687,377	631,091	56,286	8.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 2/	271,833	257,982	13,851	5.1%	271,155	256,060	15,095	5.6%	263,216	246,228	16,988	6.5%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	60,091	56,651	3,440	5.7%	59,944	55,890	4,054	6.8%	57,272	53,179	4,093	7.1%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	68,520	65,616	2,904	4.2%	68,030	64,833	3,197	4.7%	65,127	61,764	3,363	5.2%
Catron	1,214	1,095	119	9.8%	1,253	1,142	111	8.9%	1,194	1,062	132	11.1%
Chaves	25,040	23,682	1,358	5.4%	24,844	23,423	1,421	5.7%	23,095	21,350	1,745	7.6%
Cibola	9,439	8,580	859	9.1%	9,176	8,240	936	10.2%	9,060	8,027	1,033	11.4%
Colfax	6,193	5,392	801	12.9%	6,353	5,526	827	13.0%	6,773	6,080	693	10.2%
Curry	16,978	15,897	1,081	6.4%	17,067	15,914	1,153	6.8%	17,102	15,641	1,461	8.5%
De Baca	941	843	98	10.4%	938	850	88	9.4%	945	847	98	10.4%
Eddy	21,117	19,521	1,596	7.6%	20,943	19,138	1,805	8.6%	20,381	18,253	2,128	10.4%
Grant	10,481	9,661	820	7.8%	10,390	9,433	957	9.2%	10,624	9,666	958	9.0%
Guadalupe	1,660	1,422	238	14.3%	1,622	1,384	238	14.7%	1,634	1,379	255	15.6%
Harding	428	378	50	11.7%	428	378	50	11.7%	429	374	55	12.8%
Hidalgo	2,567	2,419	148	5.8%	2,548	2,389	159	6.2%	2,603	2,415	188	7.2%
Lea	23,408	21,750	1,648	7.0%	23,204	21,537	1,667	7.2%	22,966	20,997	1,969	8.6%
Lincoln	6,813	6,423	390	5.7%	6,859	6,424	435	6.3%	6,414	5,886	528	8.2%
Luna	6,090	5,381	709	11.6%	6,075	5,505	570	9.4%	5,960	5,102	858	14.4%
McKinley	17,563	15,898	1,665	9.5%	17,494	15,586	1,908	10.9%	17,462	15,348	2,114	12.1%
Mora	1,364	974	390	28.6%	1,295	959	336	25.9%	1,387	975	412	29.7%
Otero	19,196	17,861	1,335	7.0%	19,136	17,634	1,502	7.8%	18,046	16,627	1,419	7.9%
Quay	4,771	4,460	311	6.5%	4,878	4,500	378	7.7%	4,722	4,276	446	9.4%
Rio Arriba	13,867	12,086	1,781	12.8%	13,537	11,819	1,718	12.7%	13,741	11,409	2,332	17.0%
Roosevelt	7,951	7,609	342	4.3%	8,058	7,699	359	4.5%	8,023	7,524	499	6.2%
Sandoval	29,033	27,362	1,671	5.8%	28,493	26,527	1,966	6.9%	24,911	22,920	1,991	8.0%
San Juan	32,354	29,527	2,827	8.7%	32,282	29,175	3,107	9.6%	33,780	29,546	4,234	12.5%
San Miguel	9,799	8,841	958	9.8%	9,612	8,634	978	10.2%	9,934	8,746	1,188	12.0%
Sierra	2,749	2,601	148	5.4%	2,718	2,582	136	5.0%	2,641	2,474	167	6.3%
Socorro	6,188	5,763	425	6.9%	6,223	5,721	502	8.1%	6,202	5,586	616	9.9%
Taos	9,795	7,809	1,986	20.3%	9,631	7,690	1,941	20.2%	10,595	8,269	2,326	22.0%
Torrance	3,639	3,334	305	8.4%	3,685	3,309	376	10.2%	3,615	3,226	389	10.8%
Union	2,043	1,922	121	5.9%	2,053	1,944	109	5.3%	2,107	1,983	124	5.9%
Valencia	16,636	15,309	1,327	8.0%	16,361	14,879	1,482	9.1%	15,416	13,932	1,484	9.6%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Preliminary labor force estimates indicate that, overall, 1988 was a solid year for New Mexico's economy. According to estimates for December, released by Paul M. Garcia, Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Labor, the State ended 1988 with an unemployment rate of 6.6 percent, up slightly from November, but considerably improved from the 8.0 percent rate in December 1987. Preliminary estimates indicate that approximately 8,300 fewer New Mexicans were unemployed and 30,100 more were employed at the end of 1988 than in 1987.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates also indicate healthy gains in most industries in 1988. This jobs / place of work-based employment series, developed from a monthly survey of employers across New Mexico, showed job growth of 13,200 from December 1987 to December 1988. The fastest growing industries in 1988 were manufacturing, services, and trade, all with job growth rates of almost four percent. Finance / real estate grew at a two percent rate, local government (mostly public schools) added jobs at a three percent rate, while mining employment was essentially unchanged in 1988.

Unfortunately, a few industries experienced problems during the year, particularly the construction and utilities sectors. Construction jobs were down by 500 or almost two percent in 1988, a continuation of the industry's three-year employment downturn. The number of jobs in transportation, communications, & utilities fell by 1,000 or slightly over 3 percent during the year. The majority of this decline was in utilities, the result of layoffs such as the one by Public Service Company of New Mexico.

Looking below the major industry categories, several sub-sectors posted especially healthy growth during 1988. In manufacturing, both the electronic and transportation equipment sub-sectors saw job gains in the ten percent range, boosted by expanding employers such as Transportation Manufacturing Corporation and Intel. In retail trade, both the food stores and restaurant sub-sectors added jobs at or above six percent, and in services, business and educational services each reported employment gains of almost ten percent.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Civilian Labor Force	703,300	709,800	681,500	-6,500	+21,800
Employment	657,000	663,900	626,900	-6,900	+30,100
Unemployment	46,300	45,900	54,600	+ 400	-8,300
Rate	6.6%	6.5%	8.0%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM DEC 1988	REVISED NOV 1988	REVISED DEC 1987	DEC CHANGE FROM	
				NOV 1988	DEC 1987
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	549,600	553,700	536,400	-4,100	13,200
MINING	15,700	15,400	15,600	300	100
Metal Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,100	4,000	4,100	100	0
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,400	9,200	9,400	200	0
CONSTRUCTION	29,500	30,500	30,000	-1,000	-500
MANUFACTURING	40,900	41,100	39,400	-200	1,500
DURABLE GOODS	28,100	28,100	26,700	0	1,400
Lumber & Wood Products	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,700	2,600	2,500	100	200
Elec & Electronic Equip	5,800	5,800	5,200	0	600
Transportation Equipment	5,600	5,600	5,200	0	400
Other Durable Goods	11,400	11,500	11,200	-100	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	12,800	13,000	12,700	-200	100
Food & Kindred Products	3,800	3,900	3,900	-100	-100
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,700	2,600	-100	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,400	6,400	6,200	0	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,500	28,700	29,500	-200	-1,000
TRANSPORTATION	13,400	13,300	13,500	100	-100
Railroad Transportation	1,900	2,000	2,100	-100	-200
Trucking & Warehousing	6,500	6,300	6,500	200	0
Other Transportation	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	15,100	15,400	16,000	-300	-900
Communication	6,900	6,900	6,900	0	0
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,200	8,500	9,100	-300	-900
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	137,400	135,800	132,200	1,600	5,200
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,100	23,000	23,100	100	0
Durable Goods	13,500	13,400	13,400	100	100
Nondurable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,700	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	114,300	112,800	109,100	1,500	5,200
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,500	4,500	4,400	0	100
General Merchandise Stores	13,800	13,500	14,000	300	-200
Food Stores	15,800	15,600	14,900	200	900
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	13,400	13,500	13,200	-100	200
Apparel & Accessories	6,500	5,900	6,300	600	200
Furniture & Furnishing	4,600	4,500	4,400	100	200
Eating & Drinking Places	43,000	43,100	39,800	-100	3,200
Miscellaneous Retail	12,700	12,200	12,100	500	600
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,900	27,800	27,200	100	700
Banking	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0
Insurance Carriers	4,000	4,000	3,800	0	200
Insur Agents, Brokers & Service	3,100	3,000	2,900	100	200
Real Estate	6,800	6,800	6,600	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	6,000	6,000	5,900	0	100
SERVICES	127,400	126,100	122,600	1,300	4,800
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,100	11,200	11,200	-100	-100
Personal Services	6,200	6,100	5,800	100	400
Business Services	31,600	31,200	29,600	400	2,000
Health Services	31,600	31,500	30,700	100	900
Legal Services	4,500	4,500	4,300	0	200
Educational Services	6,100	6,100	5,400	0	700
Social Services	6,800	6,800	6,500	0	300
Membership Organizations	5,800	5,800	6,300	0	-500
Other Services	23,700	22,900	22,800	800	900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	142,300	148,300	139,900	-6,000	2,400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	29,400	29,500	29,600	-100	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	112,900	118,800	110,300	-5,900	2,600
State Government 2/	49,500	50,400	49,300	-900	200
Local Government	63,400	68,400	61,000	-5,000	2,400

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

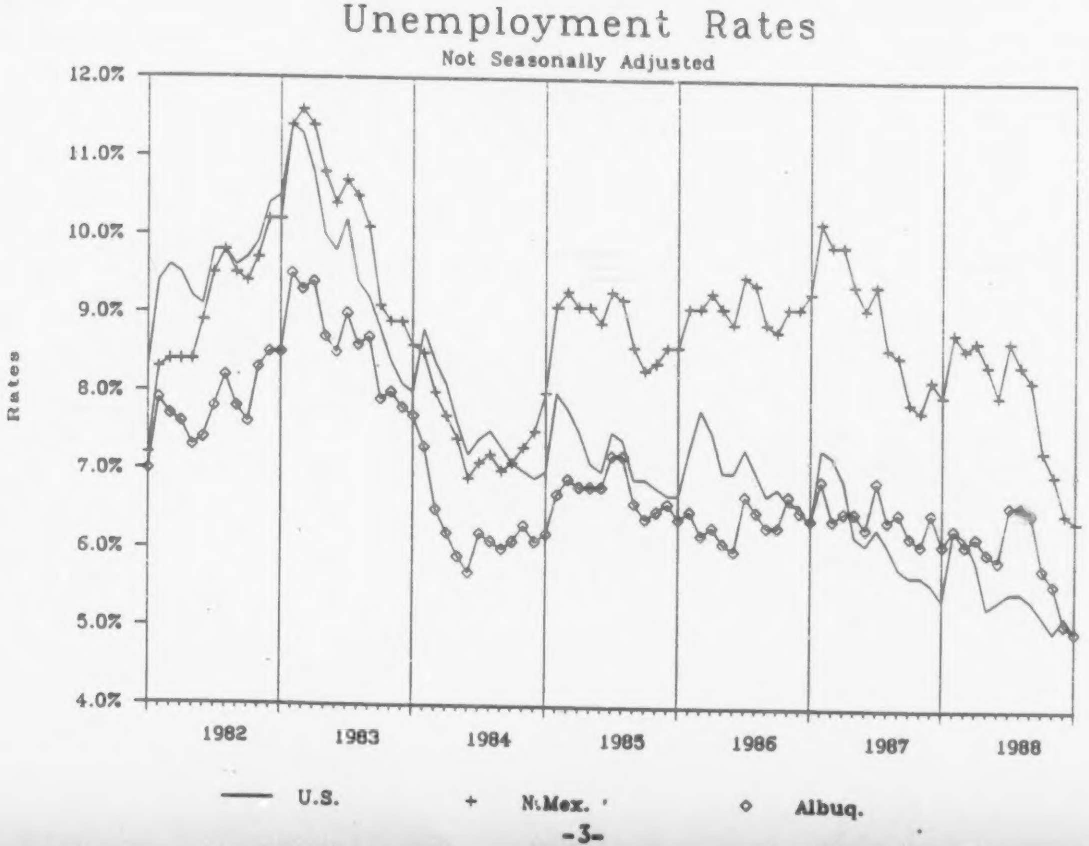
Albuquerque's unemployment rate improved slightly in December according to preliminary estimates. Bernalillo County's jobless rate was 5.0 percent in December, down from 5.1 percent in November and 6.1 percent one year ago. The nation's unemployment rate in December was also 5.0 percent (not seasonally adjusted). The number of job seekers in Albuquerque fell by 400 to a level of 13,500 in December, while employment grew by 700 to an all-time high of 258,400.

According to preliminary estimates, total nonfarm wage and salary employment grew by 200 jobs in December, as a large increase in trade was offset by seasonal declines in both government and construction. Albuquerque's retailers, overall, hired significantly more workers for the holiday season in 1988 than in 1987. Approximately 1,000 additional jobs were filled in trade as employers such as general merchandise and apparel stores and restaurants added workers for the holiday season. By comparison, in 1987 trade grew by 500 jobs in December. Looking at the normal two month build-up for the holidays, November and December, trade added 1,800 jobs in 1988, compared with a 1,400 increase in 1987.

Approximately 200 jobs were lost in construction during December; however, this was also better than the usual winter time slowdown at this time of year. Although not showing long term growth, employment in construction has at least leveled out after a three-year fall. As of December, construction employment in Albuquerque is up just slightly (+100) from one year ago. However, the industry remains approximately 2,100 jobs below its year-end 1985 level.

Looking back over 1988, one would have to say that, overall, it was a positive year for the Albuquerque and New Mexico labor force. Unemployment declined significantly during the year, and employment grew at a steady pace in most sectors.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Civilian Labor Force	271,900	271,600	260,400	+ 300	+11,500
Employment	258,400	257,700	244,600	+ 700	+13,800
Unemployment	13,500	13,900	15,800	- 400	-2,300
Rate	5.0%	5.1%	6.1%		



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM DEC 1988	REVISED NOV 1988	REVISED DEC 1987	DEC CHANGE FROM	
				NOV 1988	DEC 1987
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	240,000	239,800	234,700	200	5,300
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	15,400	15,600	15,300	-200	100
MANUFACTURING	20,400	20,400	20,200	0	200
Durable Goods	14,800	14,800	14,600	0	200
Nondurable Goods	5,600	5,600	5,600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,300	12,600	100	-200
Transportation	6,400	6,300	6,200	100	200
Communication	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	-100
Elec. Gas, & Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,500	0	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	64,500	63,500	61,800	1,000	2,700
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,300	14,300	14,300	0	0
Durable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,500	0	100
Nondurable Goods	4,700	4,700	4,800	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	50,200	49,200	47,500	1,000	2,700
General Merchandise Stores	5,900	5,700	5,700	200	200
Food Stores	5,500	5,500	5,100	0	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,800	4,900	4,600	-100	200
Eating & Drinking Places	20,100	19,700	18,400	400	1,700
Other Retail Trade	13,900	13,400	13,700	500	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,200	15,100	15,100	100	100
Banking	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,400	4,300	4,300	100	100
Other Fin. Ins & Real Estate	7,400	7,400	7,400	0	0
SERVICES	65,200	64,800	63,900	400	1,300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,700	3,800	3,800	-100	-100
Personal Services	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	-100
Business Services	21,700	21,300	21,100	400	600
Health Services	14,600	14,600	14,500	0	100
Social Services	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Membership Organizations	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0
Other Services	17,900	17,800	17,200	100	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	46,800	48,000	45,700	-1,200	1,100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,100	13,100	13,000	0	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	33,700	34,900	32,700	-1,200	1,000
State Government	12,300	13,000	12,200	-700	100
Local Government	21,400	21,900	20,500	-500	900

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	DEC CHANGE FROM	
LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	DEC 1988	NOV 1988	DEC 1987	NOV 1988	DEC 1987
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	42,550	42,700	41,100	-150	1,450
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,200	2,100	-100	0
MANUFACTURING	3,800	4,000	4,100	-200	-300
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,700	0	-200
Nondurable Goods	2,300	2,500	2,400	-200	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,250	1,250	1,350	0	-100
Transportation	450	450	550	0	-100
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	800	800	800	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,500	9,250	8,800	250	700
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	950	900	50	100
RETAIL TRADE	8,500	8,300	7,900	200	600
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,050	1,000	100	150
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,050	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	1,150	1,150	1,100	0	50
Eating & Drinking Places	3.200	3,200	3,000	0	200
Other Retail Trade	1,850	1,750	1,750	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,800	1,750	1,650	50	150
SERVICES	7,150	7,000	6,450	150	700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	700	700	700	0	0
Business Services	1,600	1,500	1,400	100	200
Health Services	1,850	1,900	1,750	-50	100
Social Services	300	300	300	0	0
Other Services	2.700	2,600	2,300	100	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	16,900	17,200	16,600	-300	300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,300	4,300	4,300	0	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	12,600	12,900	12,300	-300	300
State Government	7,000	7,000	6,900	0	100
Local Government	5,600	5,900	5,400	-300	200

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	DEC CHANGE FROM	
SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	DEC 1988	NOV 1988	DEC 1987	NOV 1988	DEC 1987
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	55,650	56,200	54,750	-550	900
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,500	2,500	-100	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,800	1,800	1,700	0	100
Durable Goods	1,200	1,200	1,100	0	100
Nondurable Goods	600	600	600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,250	1,200	1,200	50	50
Transportation	500	450	450	50	50
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	750	750	750	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,450	11,350	11,000	100	450
WHOLESALE TRADE	850	850	800	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,600	10,500	10,200	100	400
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,000	1,150	50	-100
Food Stores	1,300	1,250	1,300	50	0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	850	850	850	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	4,700	4,800	4,300	-100	400
Other Retail Trade	2,700	2,600	2,600	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,900	1,900	2,000	0	-100
SERVICES	14,500	14,500	14,300	0	200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,750	1,850	1,700	-100	50
Business Services	3,400	3,500	3,300	-100	100
Health Services	3,400	3,300	3,300	100	100
Social Services	650	650	600	0	50
Other Services	5,300	5,200	5,400	100	-100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22,300	22,900	22,000	-600	300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	20,800	21,400	20,500	-600	300
State Government 3/	16,500	16,500	16,400	0	100
Local Government	4,300	4,900	4,100	-600	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
NEW MEXICO	DEC 1988	NOV 1988	DEC 1987	DEC 1988	NOV 1988	DEC 1987	DEC 1988	NOV 1988	DEC 1987
MINING	$535.30	$501.82	$535.95	43.1	41.2	44.7	12.42	12.18	11.99
CONSTRUCTION	$465.28	$452.57	$412.38	40.6	40.3	39.2	11.46	11.23	10.52
MANUFACTURING	$381.55	$372.37	$367.79	42.3	41.1	41.7	9.02	9.06	8.82
Durable Goods	$389.73	$373.43	$386.01	43.4	41.4	42.7	8.98	9.02	9.04
Nondurable Goods	$305.33	$316.80	$320.62	37.1	38.4	39.1	8.23	8.25	8.20
COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	$578.14	$533.71	$586.38	42.2	38.9	43.5	13.70	13.72	13.48
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$216.45	$206.54	$222.91	32.5	31.2	32.4	6.66	6.62	6.88
Wholesale Trade	$354.56	$340.49	$382.97	40.2	39.5	39.4	8.82	8.62	9.72
Retail Trade	$189.71	$181.15	$191.58	31.1	29.6	31.0	6.10	6.12	6.18
BANKING	$247.65	$245.05	$232.33	38.1	37.7	37.9	6.50	6.50	6.13
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	DEC 1988	NOV 1988	DEC 1987	DEC 1988	NOV 1988	DEC 1987	DEC 1988	NOV 1988	DEC 1987
MANUFACTURING	$386.51	$380.09	$392.12	40.6	39.8	42.3	9.52	9.55	9.27
Durable Goods	$410.75	$404.97	$417.41	41.7	40.7	43.3	9.85	9.95	9.64
Nondurable Goods	$310.90	$306.53	$317.96	37.1	37.2	39.4	8.38	8.24	8.07

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

* * *

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Beginning with the release of January 1988 data, the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics has shifted the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to a new reference base year, 1982-84 = 100. Historical data for the CPI series on the new base are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Room 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Percent Change Nov.'88-Dec.'88	Percent Change Dec.'87-Dec.'88
CPI-U	120.5	120.3	115.4	+0.2%	+4.4%
CPI-W	119.2	119.0	114.2	+0.2%	+4.4%

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

CPI-U - All Urban Consumers
CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Area Economic Activity

Statewide: The National Commission on Military Base Realignment and Closure has released its recommendations, and New Mexico is expected to actually benefit, overall, from the changes at its military bases. The commission called for closing 86 installations across the country, and only one was in New Mexico - Fort Wingate, located near Gallup. Approximately 90 persons are employed at Fort Wingate. The good news is that several other bases in New Mexico are expected to gain employment from the base consolidations. Kirtland AFB in Albuquerque will gain approximately 350 military personnel and 140 civilian jobs, and Cannon AFB will gain by up to 1,100 military personnel and 60 civilian jobs through the reorganization. New Mexico's other military installations, Holloman AFB and White Sands Missile Range, both near Alamogordo, are expected to be unaffected by the commission's realignment.

Albuquerque Area: Bradbury and Stamm Construction Company was awarded a $26 million contract to build the Albuquerque Convention Center expansion's main phase. American ShiZuki Corporation (ASC), part of a major Japanese electronics engineering and research company, announced plans to build a $5 million plant in Rio Rancho. The manufacturer of electronic devices known as capacitors is expected to employ up to 300 workers locally. Construction on the new plant is scheduled to get underway within two years according to James Covell, Executive Vice President of Albuquerque Economic Development Inc.--the organization responsible for recruiting ASC to the Albuquerque area. Goldwaters Department store in Coronado Center will become a May D&F chain store effective February 26, 1989. May Department Stores Company, owner of both Goldwaters and May D&F, will discontinue the Goldwaters name in all markets. Goldwaters has about 300 full and part-time employees in Albuquerque. Foley's department store, also owned by May Company, closed its doors on January 21. Shooters, a restaurant and night club in the Uptown area, went out of business. Dave Garduno, owner of Garduno's restaurant, plans to open a restaurant called "Yester-Dave's Grill" at 10601 Montgomery Boulevard on January 30. "A Touch of the Southwest", owned by Julian and Barbara Smith, has opened a permanent shop in the Alameda West Shopping Center. The business specializes in Southwestern furniture, Indian jewelry, kachinas, pottery, and arts and crafts of the Southwest. Developers of a large-scale retail shopping complex intend to break ground next month clearing the way for Rio Rancho's first department store, K mart. Developer Jim Peterson stated that eventually the center would be nearly twice the size of any existing Rio Rancho shopping center. The first phase of the center is scheduled to open for business this fall and will include an unnamed national chain store in addition to K mart. The second phase is expected to be built in 1990 and will include a supermarket and several smaller stores. A New Jersey company, PrinTron Inc., which is developing a new method for manufacturing electronic circuit boards, is moving to Albuquerque. The site for the new manufacturing plant is in Richfield Park, one block north of Alameda Boulevard near Coronado Airport. Groundbreaking at the site took place January 19. Hisaw and Associates will serve as general contractor for the project. PrinTron will initially employ about 15 to 18 people, mostly technicians and scientists involved in research and development work. It will be a year or two before manufacturing operations begin at the Albuquerque plant and hiring at that time could increase something on the order of 50 workers. One of the oldest construction firms in Albuquerque, Lembke Construction Company Inc., will be closing after struggling unsuccessfully to survive the sluggish construction industry and competitive market. Lembke has but six remaining employees as the pioneer general contracting firm prepares to close. The company built Johnson Gymnasium, Woodward and Popejoy halls at UNM, and the original Albuquerque Convention Center. The Downs of Albuquerque tipped off the horse racing season January 25th.

Carlsbad / Artesia Area: Renovation work is continuing on the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Artesia. The center is expected to see its first trainees in mid-1989. The Veterans Administration plans to open an outpatient clinic in Artesia this spring, staffing a full-time physician and a full-time nurse. Celtech Corporation, a manufacturer of jet engine testing equipment, will begin relocating from Celeste, Texas to Carlsbad. Celtech Corporation obtained a $27 million contract with the U.S. Air Force to manufacture 133 jet engine mobile test facilities. The company plans to begin hiring electronics assemblers in about six months and is expecting to employ about 30 people initially with 15 of them being local hires. Seven Rivers Inc. plans to reopen as a result of the purchase of the feedlot, feedmill and commodity division by the newly formed Seven Rivers Cattle and Commodities Inc. The reopening will maintain employment for 20 workers at Seven Rivers directly involved with the feedlot and commodities division, as well as an estimated 160 indirect jobs in the area which are affected by the feedlot operation. Officials expect an additional 20 people will be hired over the next six months as the operation expands its market in New Mexico, Colorado, and Texas. A $1.6 billion pipeline project, linking Alaska's oil-rich North Slope with Midland Texas, is expected to pass through the very southern part of New Mexico. The pipeline project is expected to bring 200 to 300 jobs to the El Paso and southern New Mexico area. The primary purpose of the project is to shortcut transportation of Alaska's North Slope crude oil to a 99-acre terminal in Midland. Construction for the pipeline will begin in El Paso in March. Mike Owens, Vice President with the Pacific Texas Pipeline Co., hopes to hire 90 percent of the workers from the El Paso and southern New Mexico region. The project will employ electricians, welders, equipment operators, general laborers, and truck drivers.

Clovis / Portales Area: Gold Star Dairies, a subsidiary of Affiliated Milk Producers of Little Rock, Ark., is completing final preparations to begin milk production at its Clovis facility by the middle of February. The plant is expected to employ up to 35 workers when it begins operations. Gator Transportation Inc., of Little Rock, Arkansas, opened a trucking operation in Clovis. The firm expects to employ 20 people initially and plans to increase that number to 50 by the end of 1989. The employees will include truck drivers, maintenance, and administrative personnel.

Espanola / Chama Area: Sunwest Bank will close Dulce's only bank in March. The Chama and Dulce branches will be consolidated in Chama. The first phase of the new high school in Pojoaque is complete, and the second phase of construction will begin in April. Included in the first phase are 16 classrooms. The second phase will include a gymnasium and cafeteria. The third and fourth phases will include construction of a library, science classroom, and other general education classrooms. The renovated Parkview Fish Hatchery may be operational as early as February. The hatchery normally maintains the state's rainbow trout brood stock because of its excellent water quality and temperature.

Grants / Gallup Area: The Grants City Council has passed a resolution to issue industrial revenue bonds to finance the 200-bed, $9 million women's correctional facility now under construction on a 40-acre site. The facility, which will be run by Corrections Corp. of America, is expected to be in operation by this April. The new prison will create up to 80 new jobs for the Grants area, according to Corrections Corp. officials. Craig Food Industries, also known as TacoTime, has announced plans to expand its franchise system to Gallup. The chain has been franchising its system since 1961 with more than 280 units and operations in 18 states, Canada, England, and Japan. The opening date and location of the new Gallup restaurant have not yet been announced. Giant Refining Company, located 17 miles east of Gallup, completed construction of a $2.8 million saturate gas plant. The gas plant was fully operational at the end of December. The Gallup refinery is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Giant Industries Inc. The City of Gallup has been awarded a $340,000 airport improvement grant from the Federal Aviation Administration. The grant money will be used to reconstruct a runway and apron at the Gallup Municipal Airport. McKinley County Commissioners signed a contract for initial plans on a $7 million judicial complex project. Ray Mitcham, owner of the contracted Roswell firm of Ray Mitcham Associates, said he expects to complete design and site recommendation work on the project by May 1.

Hobbs Area: Furr's Supermarket in Hobbs, which employed approximately 50 workers, closed its doors December 31. A new supermarket is being built by Furr's at the site and on adjoining property. Official target date for opening the new supermarket is September 1989. Approximately 25 of the 50 Furr's employees were able to transfer to the Furr's owned Box Warehouse store in Hobbs.

Las Cruces Area: The final stages of the red chile harvest and the pecan harvest continue this month. SYE International & Flying J. Inc., of Salt Lake City, Utah, are expected to start construction of a $10 million truck stop on Interstate 10. The new truck stop will be located off Interstate 10 near Anthony, Texas. It will include a convenience store, restaurant, fast food restaurant, 120-room hotel, truckers' lounge, and a filling station for trucks, cars, and recreational vehicles. September, 1989 is the estimated completion date for of the truck stop. Approximately 200 people are expected to be employed, many of them New Mexicans. El Paso Electric is considering relocating its B.P. John Furniture Company to Las Cruces' West Mesa Industrial Park. The furniture plant would be the second largest private employer in Dona Ana County bringing with it up to 650 jobs. Larry Allen, owner of Allen Theatres, is planning to build four new movie theaters in Las Cruces by June 1.

Los Lunas / Belen Area: Avonite Corporation, which manufactures a product similar in appearance to granite, marble, or onyx, began production at its new plant this month. Approximately 20 Avonite administrative and operations personnel were transferred to the Belen area to work in the new plant, and about ten area residents were hired. As many as 200 local workers could be hired by Avonite within the next three to four years. Solo Cup Company, an internationally known manufacturer of paper cups and plastic utensils, has decided to locate a plant in Belen. The factory will initially bring 250 jobs to the area, and be located at the Rio Grande Industrial Park, south of Rio Communities. Casey Luna Ford-Mercury officially opened a dealership branch this month in Los Lunas at the Valencia Y Shopping Center.

Raton Area: Kaiser Coal idled 110 workers on December 30, 1988. This, in effect, closes the strip mining operation at York Canyon. Agreement was reached for Kaiser Coal to sell its New Mexico coal mining operations and properties to the Pittsburg & Midway Mining Company (P&M). P&M's plans for the New Mexico mines are unclear.

Roswell / Ruidoso Area: Fibertech Inc., a manufacturer of molded fiberglass products and a supplier to Transportation Manufacturing Corp's rapid transit system buses, is expected to open in a newly constructed building in early spring. Construction is under way at the Roswell Industrial Air Center for the new manufacturing plant. Fibertech also does engineering and design work, produces tools and molds, and manufacturers fiberglass bus components for several other bus companies. Fibertech moved last March from Killeen, Texas to Roswell and has been operating out of several leased facilities. The firm has 50 employees now and could double that number by next summer after they settle into the new plant. The Jaynes Group, which operates 12 Quality Plus grocery stores in Texas and New Mexico, has announced closure of the Roswell store. The supermarket's last day of operation was January 21. In 1987, the Jaynes Group, headquartered in El Paso, agreed to purchase 12 Furr's stores after the Federal Trade Commission ruled that Furr's divest certain stores before purchasing Safeway's El Paso Division. Quality Plus has employed a staff averaging about 35 people during its nearly one year of operation in Roswell. Juma Farms, Ltd., headquartered in Monroe, Louisiana, is expanding its operations with a manufacturing plant in Ruidoso which will specialize in the manufacturing of wooden letters, numbers, and other wooden parts. The manufacturing operation will eventually employ from eight to ten people.

Santa Fe Area: A partnership of private developers and Picuris Pueblo intends to build an all-suites hotel on Paseo de Peralta. The hotel is planned on property between Cerrillos Road and Guadalupe Street which now includes the Covered Wagon Trailer Park. The new hotel, which will be in the pueblo style, will be three stories high and create about 48 full-time and 20 part-time jobs.

Taos Area: The Taos Ski Valley increased the number of employees by approximately 140 workers during the holidays, bringing the total employment to 453. Layoffs at the ski area are not being anticipated until late February.

Truth or Consequences Area: Construction of the Cuchillo-Negro Flood Control Project Dam is expected to start in May, 1989. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which is in charge of the project, will publish bids for the construction of the dam in March. The dam, which is to provide flood protection to the City of T-or-C and village of Williamsburg, will take several years to build.

NEW PUBLICATION NOW AVAILABLE

"New Mexico Workforce 2000," the state's newest publication relating to future demographics and workforce trends, has just been released by the New Mexico Department of Labor. The report provides a glimpse into the 21st century, detailing expected changes in the state's population, labor force composition, industry and occupational employment, and educational levels.

The number of people living in New Mexico is expected to increase by 28 percent, as over 400,000 residents are added to the state's population. This projected growth rate, while slower than that of the previous 15-year period, is significantly higher than the projected national increase of 15 percent. The 75 and over age group will experience the largest increase through the year 2000, reflecting the aging of the state's population. Minorities are expected to represent a larger proportion of the population, due to both immigration and higher birth rates.

New Mexico's labor force is projected to increase by nearly 200,000 workers, or 31 percent, through the end of the century. The state's labor force will become older, with a smaller proportion of young workers. Minorities and immigrants will comprise a greater percentage of new labor force entrants through the year 2000. Women will make up a larger share of the state's workforce than ever before, accounting for 58 percent of the total labor force increase.

Approximately 148,000 new jobs are projected to be added to the state's economy by the year 2000, an increase of 28 percent. Following the national trend, New Mexico will shift away from the goods-producing sector, as service-producing jobs claim an increasingly higher percentage of employment.

Technology will have a significant impact on New Mexico's occupational employment through the year 2000. The ability to operate technologically advanced equipment and machinery will be required for many jobs. By raising productivity, technological improvements will reduce the need for some occupational skills, including stenographers, telephone operators, and communication equipment installers. At the same time, the demand for "high-tech" occupations, such as engineers and computer scientists, will increase. A considerable number of jobs not requiring technological skills will continue to exist, particularly in the service industry.

Changes in New Mexico's demographic and labor force composition will strongly influence industrial and occupational patterns. The aging of the state's population will spur the demand for health care and social service occupations, while the growth of the school-age population will result in an increased demand for educational staff. The growing number of women in the workforce is expected to boost demand for day care facilities as well as for "luxury" and convenience items.

Nationally, educational requirements are expected to rise through the year 2000 as the number of jobs in technology-related sectors increases. In particular, higher levels in language, math, and reasoning skills will be required. Although a substantial number of low-skilled occupations will continue to exist in New Mexico, technological advances will cause educational requirements to rise, particularly for high-paying jobs.

Copies of **"New Mexico Workforce 2000"** are available at no charge by contacting:

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau
P.O. Box 1928 - Albuquerque, NM 87103
Tele. (505) 841-8645

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY DECEMBER 1988				REVISED NOVEMBER 1988				REVISED DECEMBER 1987			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	703,285	656,967	46,318	6.6%	709,749	663,883	45,866	6.5%	681,526	626,916	54,610	8.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 2/	271,946	258,433	13,513	5.0%	271,533	257,681	13,852	5.1%	260,407	244,611	15,796	6.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	58,712	55,167	3,545	6.0%	60,145	56,697	3,448	5.7%	55,387	51,766	3,621	6.5%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	67,263	64,330	2,933	4.4%	68,732	65,817	2,915	4.2%	65,023	61,489	3,534	5.4%
Catron	1,132	1,032	100	8.8%	1,215	1,094	121	10.0%	1,144	1,008	136	11.9%
Chaves	24,734	23,471	1,263	5.1%	25,033	23,672	1,361	5.4%	22,808	21,300	1,508	6.6%
Cibola	9,217	8,358	859	9.3%	9,435	8,576	859	9.1%	9,158	8,043	1,115	12.2%
Colfax	5,918	5,172	746	12.6%	6,183	5,390	793	12.8%	7,328	6,620	708	9.7%
Curry	16,954	15,811	1,143	6.7%	16,973	15,890	1,083	6.4%	16,983	15,603	1,380	8.1%
De Baca	882	801	81	9.2%	941	843	98	10.4%	926	823	103	11.1%
Eddy	21,106	19,436	1,670	7.9%	21,117	19,513	1,604	7.6%	20,250	18,121	2,129	10.5%
Grant	10,520	9,680	840	8.0%	10,485	9,657	828	7.9%	10,494	9,570	924	8.8%
Guadalupe	1,621	1,364	257	15.9%	1,659	1,421	238	14.3%	1,628	1,336	292	17.9%
Harding	416	360	56	13.5%	428	378	50	11.7%	441	385	56	12.7%
Hidalgo	2,505	2,392	113	4.5%	2,566	2,418	148	5.8%	2,546	2,383	163	6.4%
Lea	23,130	21,579	1,551	6.7%	23,409	21,751	1,658	7.1%	22,809	21,030	1,779	7.8%
Lincoln	6,640	6,188	452	6.8%	6,815	6,420	395	5.8%	6,433	5,900	533	8.3%
Luna	5,981	5,325	656	11.0%	6,111	5,379	732	12.0%	5,890	5,080	810	13.8%
McKinley	17,546	15,682	1,864	10.6%	17,574	15,891	1,683	9.6%	17,548	15,289	2,259	12.9%
Mora	1,258	903	355	28.2%	1,362	973	389	28.6%	1,370	930	440	32.1%
Otero	18,979	17,554	1,425	7.5%	19,193	17,853	1,340	7.0%	18,231	16,744	1,487	8.2%
Quay	4,715	4,410	305	6.5%	4,768	4,458	310	6.5%	4,643	4,221	422	9.1%
Rio Arriba	13,595	11,628	1,967	14.5%	13,867	12,081	1,786	12.9%	13,636	11,219	2,417	17.7%
Roosevelt	7,818	7,484	334	4.3%	7,949	7,606	343	4.3%	7,797	7,390	407	5.2%
Sandoval	28,440	26,609	1,831	6.4%	29,029	27,350	1,679	5.8%	24,421	22,471	1,950	8.0%
San Juan	32,392	29,106	3,286	10.1%	32,353	29,515	2,838	8.8%	33,697	29,585	4,112	12.2%
San Miguel	9,686	8,704	982	10.1%	9,805	8,837	968	9.9%	9,898	8,653	1,245	12.6%
Sierra	2,613	2,486	127	4.9%	2,753	2,600	153	5.6%	2,600	2,405	195	7.5%
Socorro	5,983	5,550	433	7.2%	6,184	5,760	424	6.9%	6,217	5,596	621	10.0%
Taos	10,105	8,203	1,902	18.8%	9,805	7,806	1,999	20.4%	10,869	8,384	2,485	22.9%
Torrance	3,566	3,232	334	9.4%	3,645	3,333	312	8.6%	3,560	3,165	395	11.1%
Union	1,966	1,861	105	5.3%	2,042	1,921	121	5.9%	2,111	1,953	158	7.5%
Valencia	15,946	14,656	1,290	8.1%	16,640	15,302	1,338	8.0%	15,273	13,843	1,430	9.4%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Department of Labor
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New Mexico Labor Market Review

Garrey Carruthers
Governor

Paul M. Garcia
Secretary

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Volume 18, No. 1, February 28, 1989
Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
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This issue introduces a new labor force estimating methodology (see page 12) in addition to our usual annual benchmark revisions of both the labor force and nonagricultural industry employment data series. The nonagricultural data incorporates more recent payroll reports from employers covered under unemployment compensation programs. The labor force data reflects the revised nonagricultural employment estimates, along with the new estimating methodology. Labor force estimates are revised back through 1980, and nonagricultural employment estimates are revised through 1985. Included on page 10 of this issue are revised 1988 labor force estimates for statewide New Mexico and the Albuquerque area. 1988 annual average labor force data for all areas within New Mexico appear on page 11. Data tables containing the revised labor force and nonagricultural employment estimates are available at no charge by returning the order form on the back page of this newsletter.

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Total employment in New Mexico experienced its usual decrease in January, largely due to normal seasonal job declines in sectors such as construction and trade. However, Secretary Paul M. Garcia indicated that January 1989 employment estimates show an increase of 8,200 over January 1988. A similar pattern is apparent in unemployment estimates, with the unemployment rate increasing from 6.4 percent in December 1988 to 7.1 percent in January. In contrast, unemployment has dropped by 8,500 from January 1988 to January 1989. The national unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased from 5.0 percent in December 1988 to 6.0 percent in January 1989, while the rate one year ago in January was 6.3 percent. Both the New Mexico and national unemployment rates have shown improvement over the last twelve months, although the New Mexico rate is still over one full point higher. The spread between New Mexico and U.S. rates continues to lessen since last January when the spread was 2.1 percentage points.

Total nonagricultural payroll employment, based on a monthly survey of employers in New Mexico, declined by 10,600 between December 1988 and January 1989. Construction lost 1,900 jobs in January, which compares favorably to last year's decline of 3,400 during the same time period. A fairly typical seasonal decline occurred in trade, as

(Continued on Page 13)

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Civilian Labor Force	673,100	680,300	673,400	-7,200	- 300
Employment	625,200	637,000	617,000	-11,800	+8,200
Unemployment	47,900	43,300	56,400	+4,600	-8,500
Rate	7.1%	6.4%	8.4%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JAN 1989	%REVISED DEC 1988	REVISED JAN 1988	JAN CHANGE FROM	
				DEC 1988	JAN 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	539,000	549,600	525,500	-10,600	13,500
MINING	15,300	15,600	15,300	-300	0
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	1,900	0	100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,300	9,600	9,400	-300	-100
CONSTRUCTION	27,800	29,700	28,200	-1,900	-400
MANUFACTURING	40,000	40,400	38,800	-400	1,200
DURABLE GOODS	27,200	27,300	26,300	-100	900
Lumber & Wood Products	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
Elec & Electronic Equip	5,600	5,600	5,200	0	400
Transportation Equipment	5,400	5,400	4,900	0	500
Other Durable Goods	11,100	11,200	11,200	-100	-100
NONDURABLE GOODS	12,800	13,100	12,500	-300	300
Food & Kindred Products	3,700	3,900	3,600	-200	100
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,600	6,300	-100	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,200	28,900	28,900	-700	-700
TRANSPORTATION	13,400	14,000	13,400	-600	0
Railroad Transportation	1,900	1,900	2,100	0	-200
Trucking & Warehousing	6,600	7,100	6,500	-500	100
Other Transportation	4,900	5,000	4,800	-100	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,800	14,900	15,500	-100	-700
Communication	6,600	6,600	6,600	0	0
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,200	8,300	8,900	-100	-700
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	131,500	135,600	126,000	-4,100	5,500
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,100	23,400	22,900	-300	200
Durable Goods	13,300	13,400	13,200	-100	100
Nondurable Goods	9,800	10,000	9,700	-200	100
RETAIL TRADE	108,400	112,200	103,100	-3,800	5,300
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,100	4,200	4,000	-100	100
General Merchandise Stores	12,700	13,700	12,300	-1,000	400
Food Stores	15,300	15,300	14,200	0	1,100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	13,700	13,900	13,200	-200	500
Apparel & Accessories	5,700	6,300	5,600	-600	100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,400	4,600	4,400	-200	0
Eating & Drinking Places	40,300	41,400	37,800	-1,100	2,500
Miscellaneous Retail	12,200	12,800	11,600	-600	600
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,000	27,400	26,500	-400	500
Banking	7,800	7,900	8,100	-100	-300
Insurance Carriers	4,100	4,200	3,900	-100	200
Insur Agents, Brokers & Service	3,000	3,100	2,900	-100	100
Real Estate	6,200	6,300	5,800	-100	400
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,900	5,900	5,800	0	100
SERVICES	129,800	129,400	123,700	400	6,100
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,000	11,200	10,800	-200	200
Personal Services	6,400	6,300	6,100	100	300
Business Services	32,000	32,500	30,300	-500	1,700
Health Services	32,000	32,000	30,900	0	1,100
Legal Services	4,500	4,500	4,300	0	200
Educational Services	5,700	5,900	5,300	-200	400
Social Services	7,800	7,800	7,500	0	300
Membership Organizations	5,900	6,000	6,000	-100	-100
Other Services	24,500	23,200	22,500	1,300	2,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	139,400	142,600	138,100	-3,200	1,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	29,800	29,600	29,400	200	400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	109,600	113,000	108,700	-3,400	900
State Government 2/	46,700	49,800	47,700	-3,100	-1,000
Local Government	62,900	63,200	61,000	-300	1,900

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

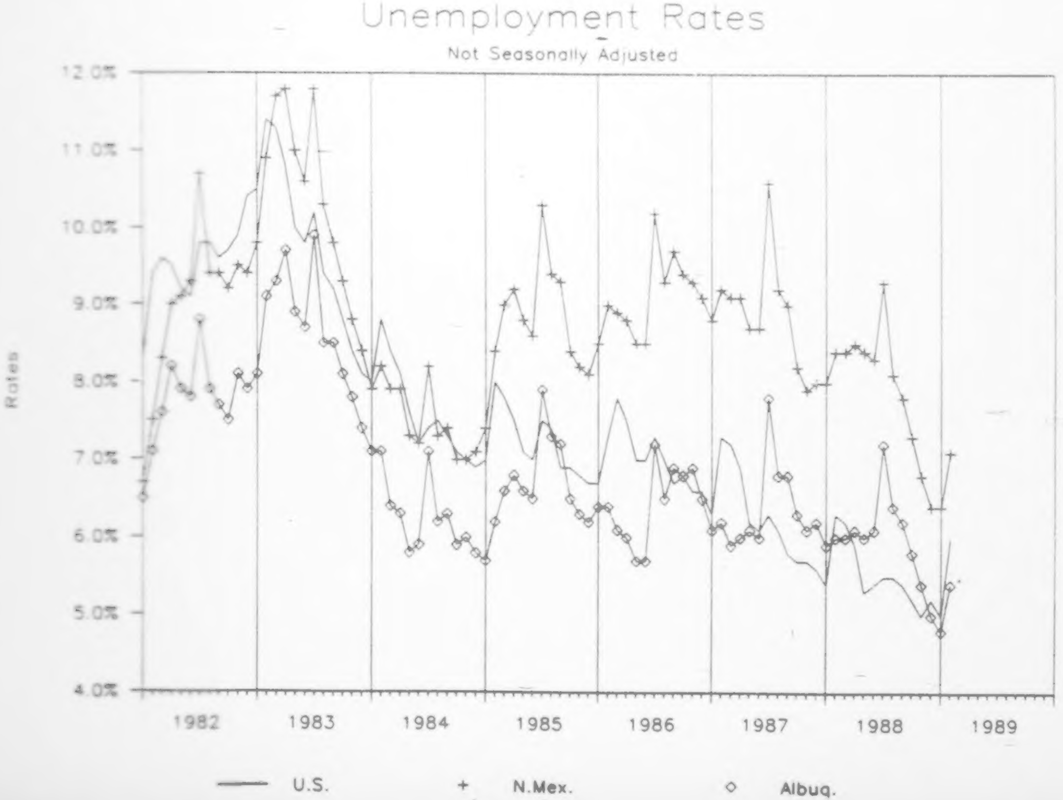
ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate is now at 5.4 percent or 6 tenths of a percentage point lower than in January 1988. Although the number of unemployed increased seasonally by almost 1,400 this January, unemployment in Albuquerque was still 1,300 less than one year ago. The employment decline of 6,300 that took place between December 1988 and January 1989 was somewhat smaller than the decline of 6,900 during the same period last year. Additionally, the employment growth of 2,300 between January 1988 and January 1989 demonstrates continued strength.

According to the monthly survey of employers in Albuquerque, the largest job decreases were by about 1,000 in contract construction and by almost 2,200 in trade. Despite this, the level of employment in the construction sector is not significantly different from that of a year ago while employment in trade is 3.7 percent above that of a year ago, a healthy increase of 2,200 jobs. Manufacturing employment showed very little change from December to January while growing by 1.5 percent or 300 jobs from January 1988 to January 1989.

The Albuquerque area unemployment rate of 5.4 percent compares favorably with that prevailing in most other localities in the state - virtually identical to the Santa Fe-Los Alamos rate of 5.3 percent and a full percentage point lower than the Las Cruces area rate of 6.4 percent. Many of the more sparsely populated counties continue to experience unemployment rates far higher than the Albuquerque rate. The strongest employment sectors in Bernalillo County remain trade with an overall increase of 3.7 percent and services with a 3.1 percent increase. These two sectors, and to a lesser degree manufacturing and finance, insurance and real estate, continue to provide the impetus to employment growth in the Albuquerque area.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Civilian Labor Force	258,000	262,900	257,000	-4,900	+1,000
Employment	244,000	250,300	241,700	-6,300	+2,300
Unemployment	14,000	12,600	15,300	+1,400	-1,300
Rate	5.4%	4.8%	6.0%		



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM JAN 1989	REVISED DEC 1988	REVISED JAN 1988	JAN CHANGE FROM DEC 1988	JAN CHANGE FROM JAN 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	234,800	239,200	228,700	-4,400	6,100
MINING	100	100	200	0	-100
CONSTRUCTION	13,900	14,900	13,900	-1,000	0
MANUFACTURING	20,400	20,300	20,100	100	300
Durable Goods	14,700	14,600	14,600	100	100
Nondurable Goods	5,700	5,700	5,500	0	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,500	12,700	12,500	-200	0
Transportation	6,800	7,000	6,400	-200	400
Communication	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	2,100	2,100	2,400	0	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61,000	63,000	58,800	-2,000	2,200
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,200	14,400	14,300	-200	-100
Durable Goods	9,400	9,500	9,400	-100	0
Nondurable Goods	4,800	4,900	4,900	-100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	46,800	48,600	44,500	-1,800	2,300
General Merchandise Stores	5,200	5,600	5,000	-400	200
Food Stores	5,400	5,500	4,800	-100	600
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,000	5,000	4,800	0	200
Eating & Drinking Places	18,100	18,800	17,100	-700	1,000
Other Retail Trade	13,100	13,700	12,800	-600	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,000	15,100	14,600	-100	400
Banking	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,400	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	7,100	7,200	6,900	-100	200
SERVICES	66,000	66,300	64,000	-300	2,000
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,500	3,600	3,500	-100	0
Personal Services	3,300	3,000	3,100	300	200
Business Services	21,900	22,500	21,200	-600	700
Health Services	15,000	15,100	14,700	-100	300
Social Services	3,300	3,200	3,100	100	200
Membership Organizations	1,900	2,000	1,900	-100	0
Other Services	17,100	16,900	16,500	200	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	45,900	46,800	44,600	-900	1,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,200	13,100	13,000	100	200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	32,700	33,700	31,600	-1,000	1,100
State Government	11,400	12,300	11,200	-900	200
Local Government	21,300	21,400	20,400	-100	900

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM JAN 1989	REVISED DEC 1988	REVISED JAN 1988	JAN CHANGE FROM	
				DEC 1988	JAN 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	40,700	41,650	39,750	-950	950
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,100	2,000	0	100
MANUFACTURING	3,600	3,650	3,700	-50	-100
Durable Goods	1,500	1,550	1,700	-50	-200
Nondurable Goods	2,100	2,100	2,000	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
Transportation	500	500	600	0	-100
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	900	900	800	0	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	8,900	9,150	8,350	-250	550
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,000	900	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	7,900	8,150	7,450	-250	450
General Merchandise Stores	900	950	900	-50	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,050	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	1,050	1,050	950	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	3,000	3,100	2,900	-100	100
Other Retail Trade	1,800	1,900	1,650	-100	150
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,750	1,650	-50	50
SERVICES	6,650	6,750	6,300	-100	350
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	650	700	650	-50	0
Business Services	1,400	1,400	1,250	0	150
Health Services	1,750	1,750	1,750	0	0
Social Services	250	300	250	-50	0
Other Services	2,600	2,600	2,400	0	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	16,300	16,800	16,300	-500	0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,300	4,200	4,200	100	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	12,000	12,600	12,100	-600	-100
State Government	6,300	7,000	6,600	-700	-300
Local Government	5,700	5,600	5,500	100	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM JAN 1989	REVISED DEC 1988	REVISED JAN 1988	JAN CHANGE FROM	
				DEC 1988	JAN 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	54,550	55,300	53,200	-750	1,350
MINING	100	100	50	0	50
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,500	2,300	-300	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,650	1,650	1,550	0	100
Durable Goods	1,050	1,050	950	0	100
Nondurable Goods	600	600	600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,100	1,150	1,200	-50	-100
Transportation	450	500	450	-50	0
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	650	650	750	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	10,900	11,200	10,200	-300	700
WHOLESALE TRADE	850	850	800	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,050	10,350	9,400	-300	650
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,050	1,050	-50	-50
Food Stores	1,200	1,250	1,150	-50	50
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	850	850	800	0	50
Eating & Drinking Places	4,400	4,500	3,900	-100	500
Other Retail Trade	2,600	2,700	2,500	-100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,900	1,900	2,000	0	-100
SERVICES	14,500	14,500	14,100	0	400
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,850	1,950	1,700	-100	150
Business Services	3,400	3,400	3,200	0	200
Health Services	3,500	3,500	3,400	0	100
Social Services	750	750	700	0	50
Other Services	5,000	4,900	5,100	100	-100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22,200	22,300	21,800	-100	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,500	1,600	1,500	-100	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	20,700	20,700	20,300	0	400
State Government 3/	16,600	16,500	16,400	100	200
Local Government	4,100	4,200	3,900	-100	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
NEW MEXICO	JAN 1989	DEC 1988	JAN 1988	JAN 1989	DEC 1988	JAN 1988	JAN 1989	DEC 1988	JAN 1988
MINING	$508.41	$549.12	$511.93	41.2	44.0	44.4	12.34	12.48	11.53
CONSTRUCTION	$428.54	$446.94	$399.67	38.4	39.0	36.6	11.16	11.46	10.92
MANUFACTURING	$357.47	$368.52	$358.09	40.9	41.5	40.6	8.74	8.88	8.82
Durable Goods	$380.70	$395.28	$373.77	42.3	43.2	41.3	9.00	9.15	9.05
Nondurable Goods	$299.95	$302.88	$317.81	37.4	37.3	38.9	8.02	8.12	8.17
COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	$570.35	$552.16	$601.39	41.3	40.6	40.8	13.81	13.60	14.74
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$207.96	$216.80	$217.98	30.9	32.7	31.5	6.73	6.63	6.92
Wholesale Trade	$373.32	$368.92	$382.57	39.8	40.9	39.4	9.38	9.02	9.71
Retail Trade	$176.37	$188.14	$184.78	29.2	31.2	29.9	6.04	6.03	6.18
BANKING	$242.22	$240.00	$225.00	36.7	37.5	37.5	6.60	6.40	6.00
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	JAN 1989	DEC 1988	JAN 1988	JAN 1989	DEC 1988	JAN 1988	JAN 1989	DEC 1988	JAN 1988
MANUFACTURING	$375.06	$384.21	$381.60	39.9	40.7	40.9	9.40	9.44	9.33
Durable Goods	$394.79	$406.99	$400.75	40.7	41.7	41.4	9.70	9.76	9.68
Nondurable Goods	$310.99	$315.25	$318.67	37.2	37.8	39.1	8.36	8.34	8.15

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

	Jan. 1989	Dec.1988	Jan. 1988	Percent Change Dec'88-Jan.'89	Percent Change Jan.'88-Jan.'89
CPI-U	121.1	120.5	115.7	+0.5%	+4.7%
CPI-W	119.7	119.2	114.5	+0.4%	+4.5%

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

CPI-U - All Urban Consumers
CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Area Economic Activity

Albuquerque Area: Presbyterian Healthcare Service's laid off 60 full and part-time employees on January 31st. Another 77 employees were offered reassignment and 50 vacancies will remain unfilled. The layoff included administrators as well as food service and supply personnel. According to Richard Barr, president of parent-company Southwest Community Health Services, there were no nurses laid off. The layoff is part of an effort to bring expenditures into line with revenues. Recreational Equipment Inc. (REI) will open a national retail outlet employing 50 full and part-time employees near the Old Town section of Albuquerque in mid March. Denim & Diamonds, a Las Vegas-style country nightclub, opened at the Sandia Plaza shopping center, in the former location of Club Rio. The club will employ close to 100 people. John Jennings, president of Sunwest Bank of Sandoval County, confirmed plans to open a Sunwest Bank branch office in the High Resort area in Rio Rancho. The bank intends to initially employ up to six people of which three will be transferred from the Southern Boulevard location, also in Rio Rancho. Construction of the new bank is anticipated to take approximately 90 days. ClotheSmart, a New York based men's and women's clothing store, is poised to move into the Country Club Plaza on Southern Boulevard in Rio Rancho. The west side's first Drug Emporium opened February 25th in the Coors-Central Shopping center. The chain store specializes in prescription and nonprescription drugs and other health and beauty aids. Winrock Center will be expanding its existing Food Park, adding more food shops and 150 seats. The Food Park may include several national chains. Charter Oak Development Company hopes to open a $4.5 million Taylor Ranch Shopping Center by late this year or early 1990. Site approval for the Taylor Ranch Shopping Center was given by the City Environmental Planning Commission. A $6.5 million shopping center is being developed by Charter Oak Development Company of San Diego at Rio Bravo Square on Coors Boulevard and Rio Bravo Boulevard. Charter Oak plans to open the Rio Bravo Square Shopping Center in late summer. The Social Security Administration could be adding up to up to 300 jobs when the "teleservice" center opens next October. The center will be at the Administration's Data Operation Center and it will be a link to other existing centers across the country. The center would become part of a nationwide, 24-hour-a-day, toll-free telephone service. Pitre Buick/GMC Truck will open in early March near Eagle Ranch Road northwest. The $4 million dealership will have about 35 employees.

Alamagordo Area: Wal-Mart opened for business in early February with about 155 employees. White Sands Missile Range has reported that during the first quarter of Federal Fiscal Year 1989 (Oct.-Dec. 1988) Alamogordo received more than $21 million in Department of Defense contracts. The Cloudcroft School Board has awarded a $2 million contract to Chapparal Builders of Hobbs to construct a new middle school in that mountain community. The marketing director for the Ruidoso Downs Race Track has recently announced a $2 million improvement project which should be finished by May 1989. C.T.L., a recently formed company located near Scott Air Company, is expected to hire up to 25 employees in the next six months to manufacture electronic circuit boards for motors used by Sears. The Alamogordo City Commission has approved a $12 thousand outlay to run sewer and water lines As of early February K-Mart had laid off 20 full and part time employees due to a sales slowdown.

Artesia Area: Tricon-Kent Company has been awarded the contract for completion of construction work at Cottonwood Dam.

Belen Area: The Belen railroad depot will be upgrading operations with a new building, new track, and three new fueling stations. Rio Communities will soon have a new elementary school housing 14 classrooms, a multi-purpose library and media center, kitchen facilities, and ballfields. Construction is set to start in February. In late January, Avonite Corporation opened a facility employing 15 workers, manufacturing a product similar in appearance to granite, marble or onyx. As many as 200 local workers could be hired by Avonite within the next three to four years. The Flight Deck Deli restaurant opened in January at Belen's Alexander Municipal Airport.

Carlsbad Area: The Arby's restaurant chain has announced plans to open a franchise in Carlsbad within the next six months. Jay Gluck, president of MJG Corp. and the franchisee for Arby's in New Mexico, cited several reasons for selecting Carlsbad, including a bright future for the city and a large demand for an Arby's.

Clovis/Portales Area: Gold Star Dairies began operating in February employing approximately 30 workers and expecting to employ a total of 60 workers at full capacity. Gator Transportation, will be providing trucking services for Gold Star Dairies when the milk plant becomes fully operational. Initially, Gator Transportation will employ 20 people and expects to employ approximately 50 people by year end. Local officials from Clovis and Portales are discussing with Air Force personnel issues arising from the proposed expansion of Cannon Air Force Base. The Base expansion, still subject to Congressional approval, would site 48 additional F-111 aircraft at Cannon. This would mean an addition of some 1,100 military and civilian personnel with associated dependents. Base construction projects worth $60 to $70 million will be undertaken in preparation for the additional personnel and aircraft. Colonel Duke Earls, chief engineer at Cannon, has stated that there will be a need for housing, since the Base will be building some dormitories but no single family housing. Rental housing is another concern, since about 800 enlisted personnel will be brought to Cannon on temporary assignment. As many as 80% of the incoming personnel will be bringing families, placing a substantial burden on local school systems. Local utilities appear able to meet additional demand.

Espanola Area: PAN-AM's proposed sale of its World Services subsidiary will not immediately affect 1,451 employees providing support services to Los Alamos National Laboratories (LANL). PAN-AM's contract with the LANL runs through July 1991, and the company has an option for a five-year extension to 1996. If the unit is sold, the current contract with LANL will remain binding. PAN-AM's contract to provide maintenance and janitorial services to Santa Fe Community College will not be affected either. PAN-AM put the World Services subsidiary on the market to raise funds for financially-struggling PAN-AM World Airways. Officials for PAN-AM have denied rumors that the unit had already been sold, saying that this could take three months, six months or even years.

Farmington Area: Grocery Warehouse, employing approximately 80 workers, opened in mid February at San Juan Plaza North. PNM's contract with San Juan Generating Station will be canceled at the end of May when the current agreement expires. PNM believes the current contract hampers negotiations and that negotiations for a new contract are being discussed.

Grants / Gallup Area: Kerr-McGee has sold the Quivira uranium mine and idled 11 workers. Corrections Corporation of America (CCA), a Nashville, Tenn. based private corrections firm, will operate the women's prison now under construction near Grants. CCA officials are seeking to fill 80 to 100 positions at the new facility. The Western New Mexico Correction Facility (WNMCF) will house male inmates after the female inmates are transferred to the new facility. Mesa Airlines' run from Gallup to Albuquerque will be eliminated. Friendship Services Detox Center closed on February 14, 1989 because of inadequate funding, affecting 13 employees. An official of the Rehoboth McKinley Christian Health Care Services has stated that the parent company will make every effort to absorb these employees.

Hobbs Area: Lea Regional Hospital laid off 19 part and full-time employees of which most were clerical staff. Hopes to rehire them depend on patient load and the local economy.

Las Cruces Area: City officials have accepted a proposed bid for land by B.P. John Furniture Company, moving the furniture company closer to locating in the West Mesa Industrial Park. Further negotiations are pending. The furniture company is expecting to employ approximately 600 people at the plant. Stahmann's Farms Inc., New Mexico's oldest and largest pecan processing plant, will be closing down. The company issued a 60 day notice of shut down. An estimated 150 employees are expected to be laid off as a result of the closing. PTS Office Central opened for business in early February. The company services include faxing, duplicating, binding, and shipping.

Las Vegas Area: The Las Vegas City Council applied for Community Development Block Grant funding to help a company, Deaf No More Inc.

(DNM), manufacture a hearing device. If the grant is approved, DNM intends to hire approximately 15 workers. Fred's Lumber Company has opened a retail lumber and supply store which will employ 5 people year round, with additional employees during the summer months. The Las Vegas Main Street Project has helped building owners design new building facades, paint schemes and awnings, revitalizing the historic downtown area. A Farmington contractor will be working with a Las Vegas crew to install water lines along N.M. State Route 65. The construction of the Developmental Studies and Auxiliary Instructional Services Training Center at Luna Vocational-Technical Institute campus in Las Vegas has been completed. The LVTI staff began to moving into the new building in January.

Raton Area: The sale of Kaiser Coal to Pittsburg & Midway Coal mining (P&M) company became effective February 1st. P&M resumed activity at York Canyon mine with approximately 70 miners.

Roswell Area: Sly-Duds, a garment manufacturing company, opened at the Roswell Industrial Air Center.

Ruidoso Area: Sun World Savings, formerly Otero Savings and Loan Association institution, opened at 2713 Sudderth Drive. Sun World will operate in Ruidoso as a full-service bank.

Santa Fe Area: Ken Johns is closing his Santa Fe Auto Mart dealership and is considering the sale of the other. Ken Johns is shutting down the Santa Fe Auto Mart,a used car dealership. Tony Bull, the chief financial officer for Ken Johns Automotive Group, John's Albuquerque based holding company, stated that he was discussing the possibility of buying Ken Johns Santa Fe Nissan dealership. KNMZ, Channel 2, cut seventeen staff members, ranging from production assistants to creative services manager, in a cost trimming move. The company continues to employ about 25 employees and is building a new studio on St. Francis Drive. Diego's Cafe, a family owned restaurant specializing in New Mexican cuisine, will open in April in the DeVargas Center Mall. Enchanting Land, a youth book and learning tools store, will open in early March in La Esquina Building.

Silver City Area: Klinger Constructors Inc. of Albuquerque has been named general contractor for the construction of the new Wal-Mart Store. Grand opening of the new Wal-Mart is scheduled for this fall, and the store expects to employ approximately 120 area residents. Phelps Dodge's Tyrone Branch will be able to operate somewhat longer than many had expected, as a new mining plan will allow operations to continue through the end of 1991. Forecasts of strong copper demand have encouraged the company to mine a lower grade ore body on the western slopes of the open pit mine. Many circumstances could adversely affect the plan, including a decline in copper prices and problems in mining and extracting the copper.

Taos Area: First State Bank of Taos has reopened under new ownership. Taos Ski Valley laid off part of their Christmas staff, bringing the number of employees to about 400. Further layoffs are not expected for 30 days. The new Holiday Inn, Don Fernando De Taos, plans to hire 62 people during the latter part of March. The inn is currently under construction. A New Orleans developer plans to break ground this spring for a new $10 million, 40-bed, for-profit hospital in Taos.

Tucumcari Area: Furr's supermarket celebrated a grand opening in Tucumcari. Alta Construction is working on the Tucumcari Boulevard project.

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New Mexico Workforce 2000

The New Mexico Department of Labor has completed a new publication, New Mexico Workforce 2000, which details the evolving changes in the state's workforce. A copy of this publication can be obtained at no charge by calling or writing to NMDOL, Economic Research, P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, NM, 87103, tele. # (505) 841-8645. Those of you who have already received a copy should be advised that we have updated a chart (on page 13 of the publication) showing state population by ethnic and age groups. You may receive this updated chart by writing or calling NMDOL, Economic Research (address & telephone # listed above).

NEW MEXICO AND ALBUQUERQUE MSA
1988 CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
BY MONTH AND ANNUAL AVERAGE

NEW MEXICO

MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	673,347	616,951	56,396	8.4%
FEBRUARY	673,755	617,120	56,635	8.4%
MARCH	683,034	624,880	58,154	8.5%
APRIL	689,058	631,119	57,939	8.4%
MAY	684,734	627,994	56,740	8.3%
JUNE	707,918	642,037	65,881	9.3%
JULY	696,492	640,365	56,127	8.1%
AUGUST	704,976	650,011	54,965	7.8%
SEPTEMBER	692,352	641,932	50,420	7.3%
OCTOBER	694,325	646,819	47,506	6.8%
NOVEMBER	687,705	643,753	43,952	6.4%
DECEMBER	680,304	637,018	43,286	6.4%
ANNUAL AVERAGE	689,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%

ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/

MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
JANUARY	256,999	241,650	15,349	6.0%
FEBRUARY	259,150	243,666	15,484	6.0%
MARCH	262,260	246,393	15,867	6.1%
APRIL	263,932	248,185	15,747	6.0%
MAY	263,049	247,035	16,014	6.1%
JUNE	270,666	251,303	19,363	7.2%
JULY	265,976	248,955	17,021	6.4%
AUGUST	268,542	251,966	16,576	6.2%
SEPTEMBER	266,820	251,339	15,481	5.8%
OCTOBER	265,980	251,556	14,424	5.4%
NOVEMBER	263,397	250,147	13,250	5.0%
DECEMBER	263,267	250,670	12,597	4.8%
ANNUAL AVERAGE	264,170	248,572	15,598	5.9%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY AREA
1988 ANNUAL AVERAGES

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
STATEWIDE	689,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	264,170	248,572	15,598	5.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	55,866	51,757	4,109	7.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	66,798	63,363	3,435	5.1%
Catron	1,173	1,020	153	13.0%
Chaves	23,480	21,978	1,502	6.4%
Cibola	9,222	8,145	1,077	11.7%
Colfax	6,727	5,788	939	14.0%
Curry	16,483	15,182	1,301	7.9%
De Baca	920	822	98	10.7%
Eddy	19,999	18,103	1,896	9.5%
Grant	10,458	9,529	929	8.9%
Guadalupe	1,643	1,372	271	16.5%
Harding	410	344	66	16.1%
Hidalgo	2,522	2,361	161	6.4%
Lea	22,657	20,941	1,716	7.6%
Lincoln	6,667	6,180	487	7.3%
Luna	6,060	5,268	792	13.1%
McKinley	17,904	15,788	2,116	11.8%
Mora	1,299	864	435	33.5%
Otero	18,749	17,180	1,569	8.4%
Quay	4,701	4,330	371	7.9%
Rio Arriba	13,802	11,506	2,296	16.6%
Roosevelt	7,178	6,758	420	5.9%
Sandoval	27,138	25,120	2,018	7.4%
San Juan	32,992	28,959	4,033	12.2%
San Miguel	9,923	8,736	1,187	12.0%
Sierra	2,521	2,372	149	5.9%
Socorro	6,095	5,532	563	9.2%
Taos	10,078	7,769	2,309	22.9%
Torrance	3,511	3,135	376	10.7%
Union	1,955	1,816	139	7.1%
Valencia	15,899	14,410	1,489	9.4%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW METHOD OF CALCULATING STATE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1989

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has revised the methodology used to estimate employment and unemployment for most states across the country. The new method replaces procedures in use, largely unrevised, since the 1960's. The new method, which will yield more precise estimates and automatically adjust to structural changes in a State's economy, is being introduced simultaneously in 39 states and the District of Columbia.

Background

Labor force estimates are produced monthly for all states using surveys and procedures mandated and validated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. For the nation and the 11 most populous states, monthly labor force estimates are derived directly from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a BLS survey of approximately 60,000 households across the country, and this will continue unchanged. For the remaining 39 states (including New Mexico) and the District of Columbia, the CPS sample only yields sufficiently reliable annual average estimates of the labor force, not monthly; therefore, another procedure has to be used to derive monthly estimates for these areas - this is the methodology which has now changed.

Since the early 1960's, labor force estimates for each state were computed by each state's employment security agency using a procedure known as the Handbook Method. This procedure was based on two major data sources; (1) the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, an employer payroll survey of employment, and (2) Unemployment Insurance (UI) administrative data, such as the number of UI claimants, exhaustees, and disqualified. Estimates for groups not adequately measured by the above data sources were developed using data from the decennial census, and historical or larger-area relationships. To derive total employment and unemployment, the individual estimates of the various subgroups were summed. The estimates of unemployment developed in this manner were not strictly comparable from state to state, because they were based on data from UI programs which differ from state to state. To ensure comparability across states and with the national unemployment measures - a requirement for purposes of analysis and for equity in the distribution of Federal funds - the monthly "handbook" estimates for each state were then adjusted to the CPS levels for the state, using a 6-month moving average of CPS data. Once annual average CPS data was available, the monthly employment and unemployment estimates for the year were adjusted to these benchmark numbers, using a mathematical approach to distribute the difference between the CPS annual average and the average of the estimates prepared using the "handbook" method.

This method is deficient in a number of respects, the most important of which are the relatively small proportion of the total unemployed accounted for by UI claimants and difficulties in estimating groups not covered by UI.

New Method

The new method uses variable coefficient regression models developed by BLS through extensive research involving both federal and state groups. Although the new method uses basic data similar to those used in the "handbook" method, it differs in a number of important ways. The new method is based on the individual relationships of the data series for each state over time. Over 10 years of data from these sources have been collected to build regression models that are resistant to large random sample errors in the CPS and are flexible enough to reflect the individual features of each state's economy. The models for each state were developed using a uniform set of rules and recognized statistical criteria. While based on past relationships, the models have a built-in self-tuning mechanism that allows them to reflect structural changes in a state's economy as the changes occur. Two estimating equations are used for each state, one for employment and one for the unemployment rate.

The employment model uses the CES estimate of nonfarm wage and salary jobs and data from the CPS on employed persons not included in the CES survey. The latter includes agricultural workers, and self-employed, unpaid family, and private household workers. In some states, seasonal variables are used to reflect CES/CPS differences such as the treatment of persons on unpaid absences.

The unemployment rate model uses data on UI claimants who have no earnings from employment to represent most of the experienced unemployed. An employment-to-population ratio is used to reflect both the business cycle and the experienced unemployed not covered by the UI data. A variable is used to represent unemployed new entrants and reentrants to the labor force. In some states, a seasonal entrant factor is used to adjust for the labor force increase which occurs each June due to the end of the school year.

New Mexico labor force estimates are revised back through 1980

Labor force, total employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate estimates for New Mexico and all substate areas have been revised back through January 1980 using the new regression-based methodology. Data tables containing these revisions can be obtained at no charge by telephoning or writing the New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis (address and phone number on front page of this newsletter).

How much of a change will the new procedure mean ?

The new procedure does not change the annual average employment and unemployment estimates, only the within year, seasonal movement of the data is affected. In New Mexico, the new methodology generally has little effect on the total employment estimates; however, the unemployment estimates do show a more volitile, within-year, seasonal pattern. One particular month, June, is affected more than any other. Unemployment increases significantly more in June under the new procedures. Most of the June jump in unemployment is the result of the influx of youth entering the labor market seeking summer work. A larger June increase in unemployment is probably more accurate due to New Mexico's relatively large youth population.

The charts on the following page compare the total employment and unemployment estimates for New Mexico produced by the two methodologies.

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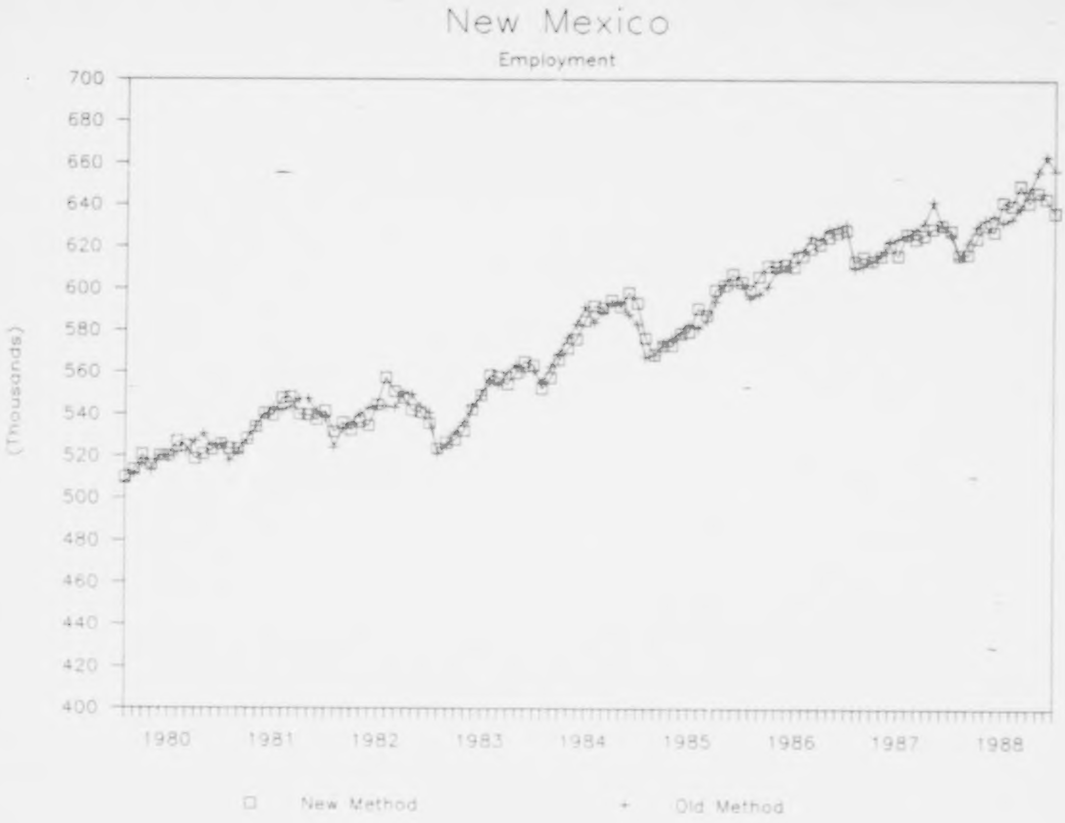
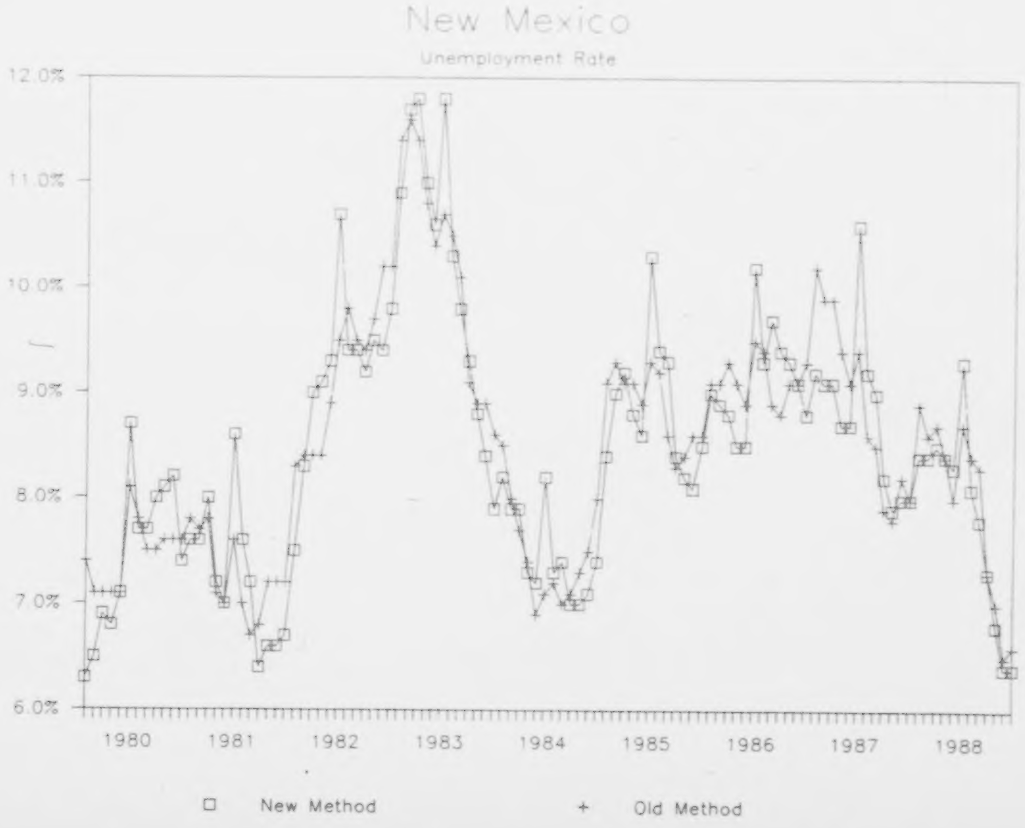
(Continued from page 1)

4,100 jobs were lost between December and January this year, compared to 4,800 last year. Other movement of interest occurred in the manufacturing sector, as employment fell by about 400 for the month, about 100 more than last year. Manufacturing employment fell by 200 in the food subsector and by 70 in printing and publishing. In the government sector, a rather large change occurred as state government employment declined by 3,100 positions since December, due mostly to temporary semester break reductions at institutions of higher learning. A smaller decline in employment at New Mexico colleges and universities has typically been experienced at this time of year. Small declines were also seen in the mining sector (due mainly to a decline in the oil and gas subsector) and in the transportation, communications and public utilities sector. The decline in mining seems in line with prior experience, as does the decline in TCPU employment. The services sector added 400 positions from December to January this year while last year 800 positions were lost. Although educational services declined by 200 and business services by 500, the amusement and recreation subsector increased by 1,300 from December 1988 as winter recreational facilities hired staff. Services is leading all major industries in job growth with 6,100 or almost five percent growth over the last year.


New Mexico
Employment
(Thousands)
700
680
660
640
620
600
580
560
540
520
500
480
460
440
420
400
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
□ New Method
+ Old Method


New Mexico
Unemployment Rate
12.0%
11.0%
10.0%
9.0%
8.0%
7.0%
6.0%
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
□ New Method
+ Old Method

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY JANUARY 1989				REVISED DECEMBER 1988				REVISED JANUARY 1988			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	673,114	625,213	47,901	7.1%	680,304	637,018	43,286	6.4%	673,347	616,951	56,396	8.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 2/	258,005	244,040	13,965	5.4%	262,902	250,310	12,592	4.8%	256,999	241,650	15,349	6.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	53,786	50,356	3,430	6.4%	54,722	51,414	3,308	6.0%	54,331	50,392	3,939	7.3%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	64,522	61,124	3,398	5.3%	64,633	61,909	2,724	4.2%	64,975	61,287	3,688	5.7%
Catron	1,107	953	154	13.9%	1,122	1,025	97	8.6%	1,131	907	224	19.8%
Chaves	23,500	22,195	1,305	5.6%	23,680	22,498	1,182	5.0%	22,738	21,073	1,665	7.3%
Cibola	9,153	8,215	938	10.2%	8,915	8,113	802	9.0%	9,274	8,103	1,171	12.6%
Colfax	6,231	5,295	936	15.0%	6,042	5,342	700	11.6%	6,274	5,510	764	12.2%
Curry	16,315	15,041	1,274	7.8%	16,448	15,379	1,069	6.5%	16,361	14,867	1,494	9.1%
De Baca	878	811	67	7.6%	883	810	73	8.3%	874	764	110	12.6%
Eddy	20,005	18,214	1,791	9.0%	20,043	18,492	1,551	7.7%	19,422	17,450	1,972	10.2%
Grant	10,093	9,129	964	9.6%	10,223	9,437	786	7.7%	10,354	9,383	971	9.4%
Guadalupe	1,651	1,410	241	14.6%	1,613	1,375	238	14.8%	1,636	1,302	334	20.4%
Harding	387	350	37	9.6%	417	358	59	14.1%	423	350	73	17.3%
Hidalgo	2,544	2,405	139	5.5%	2,500	2,394	106	4.2%	2,471	2,299	172	7.0%
Lea	22,905	20,973	1,932	8.4%	22,605	21,154	1,451	6.4%	22,215	20,463	1,752	7.9%
Lincoln	6,384	5,948	436	6.8%	6,604	6,178	426	6.5%	6,108	5,556	552	9.0%
Luna	5,874	5,223	651	11.1%	5,841	5,223	618	10.6%	5,944	5,060	884	14.9%
McKinley	17,797	15,965	1,832	10.3%	17,647	15,888	1,759	10.0%	17,927	15,407	2,520	14.1%
Mora	1,050	776	274	26.1%	1,172	825	347	29.6%	1,344	869	475	35.3%
Otero	18,882	17,277	1,605	8.5%	18,713	17,379	1,334	7.1%	18,435	16,862	1,573	8.5%
Quay	4,734	4,434	300	6.3%	4,774	4,484	290	6.1%	4,541	4,126	415	9.1%
Rio Arriba	13,152	11,128	2,024	15.4%	13,455	11,612	1,843	13.7%	13,898	11,252	2,646	19.0%
Roosevelt	6,842	6,419	423	6.2%	7,390	7,082	308	4.2%	7,197	6,747	450	6.3%
Sandoval	27,177	25,331	1,846	6.8%	27,219	25,518	1,701	6.2%	26,777	24,685	2,092	7.8%
San Juan	31,465	28,154	3,311	10.5%	31,970	28,888	3,082	9.6%	32,801	28,235	4,566	13.9%
San Miguel	9,216	8,209	1,007	10.9%	9,576	8,654	922	9.6%	9,388	8,028	1,360	14.5%
Sierra	2,508	2,402	106	4.2%	2,519	2,403	116	4.6%	2,358	2,206	152	6.4%
Socorro	5,878	5,478	400	6.8%	5,896	5,491	405	6.9%	6,009	5,399	610	10.2%
Taos	9,668	8,313	1,355	14.0%	9,669	7,893	1,776	18.4%	10,481	8,121	2,360	22.5%
Torrance	3,407	3,088	319	9.4%	3,438	3,126	312	9.1%	3,360	2,914	446	13.3%
Union	1,999	1,867	132	6.6%	1,948	1,850	98	5.0%	1,894	1,749	145	7.7%
Valencia	15,999	14,690	1,309	8.2%	15,725	14,514	1,211	7.7%	15,407	13,935	1,472	9.6%

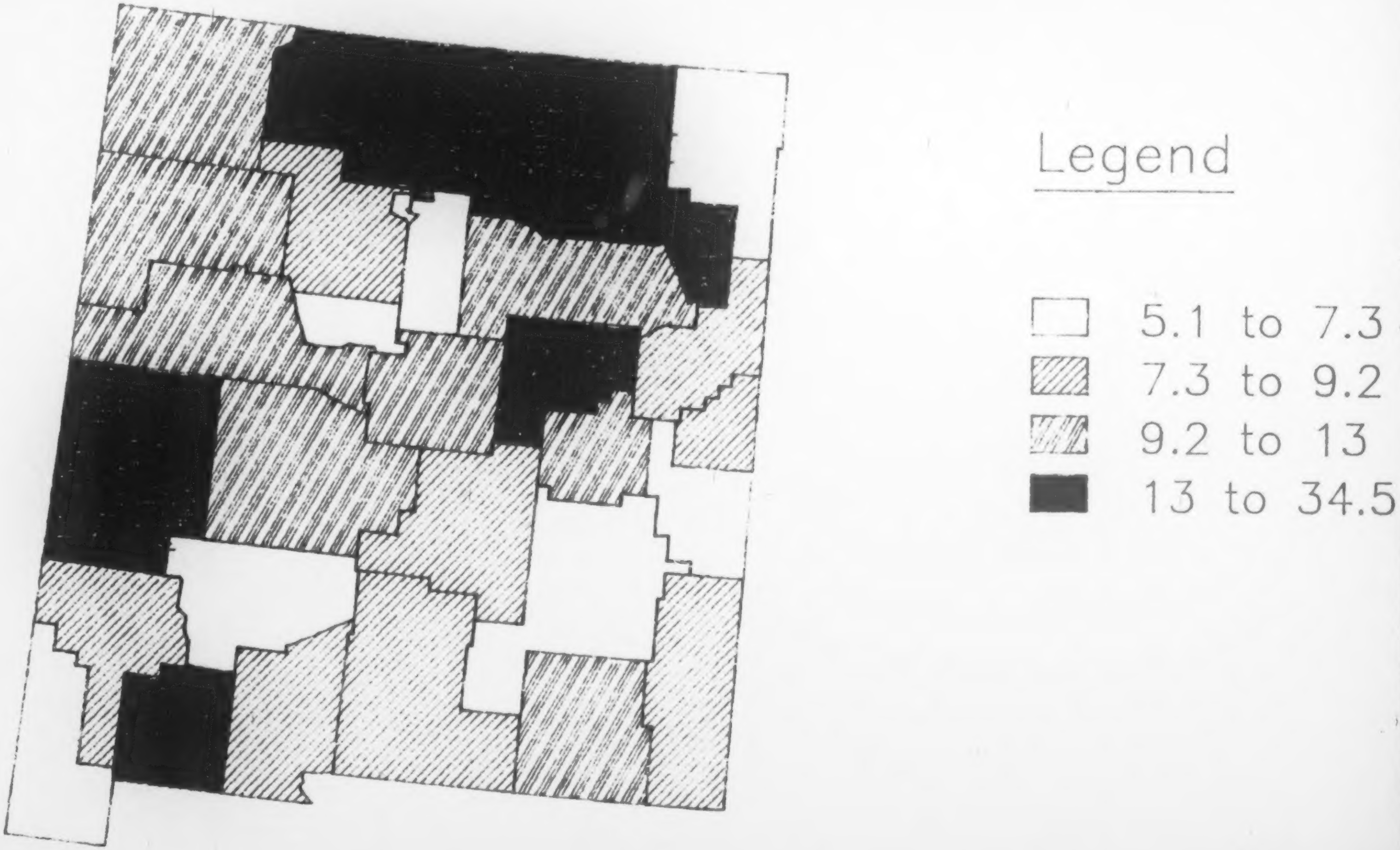
1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Unemployment Rates by Area
1988 Annual Average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________ New Mexico - Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (1940 - 1988)

________ Albuquerque - Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (1975 - 1988)

________ Las Cruces - Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (1974 - 1988)

________ Santa Fe - Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (1980 - 1988)

________ New Mexico - Hours and Earnings Estimates

________ Albuquerque - Hours and Earnings Estimates

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55634-2
4/12/89

New Mexico Labor Market Review

Garrey Carruthers
Governor

Paul M. Garcia
Secretary

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Volume 18, No. 2, March 31, 1989
Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

According to estimates based largely on the U.S. Department of Labor's household survey, New Mexico's unemployment rate was 7.3 percent in February, up slightly from January's rate of 7.1 percent but down from 8.4 percent one year ago. Nationally, the unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) stood at 5.6 percent this February, down from 6.0 percent in January and 6.2 percent in February 1988. New Mexico and the nation are continuing to experience historically low unemployment rates. As reported by Secretary Paul M. Garcia, New Mexico's latest jobless rate is the lowest February rate since 1980, and the nation's unemployment rate in February is the lowest for that month since 1973.

Our employment series based on a monthly employer survey and covering only nonagricultural wage and salary employment showed job gains in New Mexico of 4,900 in February. As expected this time of year, seasonal increases were reported in both services and government; however, partially offsetting job declines were posted in trade, mining, construction, and manufacturing. The employment declines were the result of normal reductions such as continued post-holiday furloughs and weather-related layoffs. The job gains in services and government were caused by schools and universities returning to full schedules after holiday and semester breaks.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in New Mexico has grown by 13,300, or 2.5 percent, over the last twelve months. Services, trade, and manufacturing continue to report job growth above three percent, followed by two percent growth in finance, insurance & real estate and government. Mining employment is unchanged from 1988 levels, while both construction and transportation & utilities are reporting fewer workers now than one year ago. Public Service Company of New Mexico's large employment cutback late last year, along with declines in railroad employment, were responsible for much of the loss in transportation & utilities, while the construction employment decline is a continuation of the three-year-long employment downturn in the industry.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Civilian Labor Force	691,300	673,000	673,700	+18,300	+17,600
Employment	640,500	625,100	617,100	+15,400	+23,400
Unemployment	50,800	47,900	56,600	+2,900	-5,800
Rate	7.3%	7.1%	8.4%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM FEB 1989	REVISED JAN 1989	REVISED FEB 1988	FEB CHANGE FROM JAN 1989	FEB CHANGE FROM FEB 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	543,700	538,800	530,400	4,900	13,300
MINING	15,100	15,400	15,100	-300	0
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	1,900	0	100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,100	4,100	4,100	0	0
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,000	9,300	9,100	-300	-100
CONSTRUCTION	27,600	27,900	28,300	-300	-700
MANUFACTURING	39,900	40,100	38,700	-200	1,200
DURABLE GOODS	27,400	27,300	26,300	100	1,100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
Elec & Electronic Equip	5,700	5,700	5,200	0	500
Transportation Equipment	5,400	5,400	4,900	0	500
Other Durable Goods	11,200	11,100	11,200	100	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	12,500	12,800	12,400	-300	100
Food & Kindred Products	3,400	3,700	3,500	-300	-100
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,500	6,300	0	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,500	28,400	29,000	100	-500
TRANSPORTATION	13,500	13,500	13,300	0	200
Railroad Transportation	1,900	1,900	2,100	0	-200
Trucking & Warehousing	6,700	6,700	6,400	0	300
Other Transportation	4,900	4,900	4,800	0	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	15,000	14,900	15,700	100	-700
Communication	6,600	6,600	6,600	0	0
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,400	8,300	9,100	100	-700
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	129,900	131,000	125,400	-1,100	4,500
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,000	23,100	22,900	-100	100
Durable Goods	13,200	13,300	13,200	-100	0
Nondurable Goods	9,800	9,800	9,700	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	106,900	107,900	102,500	-1,000	4,400
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	100
General Merchandise Stores	12,000	12,800	11,700	-800	300
Food Stores	14,700	14,800	14,400	-100	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	13,700	13,700	13,300	0	400
Apparel & Accessories	5,300	5,600	5,400	-300	-100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,400	4,400	4,300	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	40,500	40,200	37,800	300	2,700
Miscellaneous Retail	12,200	12,300	11,600	-100	600
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,100	27,000	26,400	100	700
Banking	7,800	7,800	8,100	0	-300
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,100	3,900	100	300
Insur Agents, Brokers & Service	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Real Estate	6,200	6,200	5,800	0	400
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,900	5,900	5,700	0	200
SERVICES	130,000	129,600	125,300	400	4,700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10,900	11,000	10,800	-100	100
Personal Services	6,500	6,400	6,200	100	300
Business Services	32,200	32,100	30,800	100	1,400
Health Services	31,800	31,900	31,100	-100	700
Legal Services	4,500	4,500	4,400	0	100
Educational Services	6,000	5,700	5,500	300	500
Social Services	7,800	7,800	7,500	0	300
Membership Organizations	5,800	5,900	6,100	-100	-300
Other Services	24,500	24,300	22,900	200	1,600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	145,600	139,400	142,200	6,200	3,400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	30,300	29,700	29,600	600	700
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	115,300	109,700	112,600	5,600	2,700
State Government 2/	51,200	46,800	50,700	4,400	500
Universities	23,600	19,400	22,000	4,200	1,600
Local Government	127,000	126,100	122,900	900	4,100
Schools	39,900	39,000	37,700	900	2,200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

According to official U.S. Department of Labor estimates, Bernalillo County's jobless rate stood at 5.5 percent in February, up slightly from January's 5.3 percent but down by half of a percentage point from one year ago. Albuquerque's unemployment rate was virtually identical to the national average of 5.6 percent in February, and significantly lower than the statewide rate of 7.3 percent.

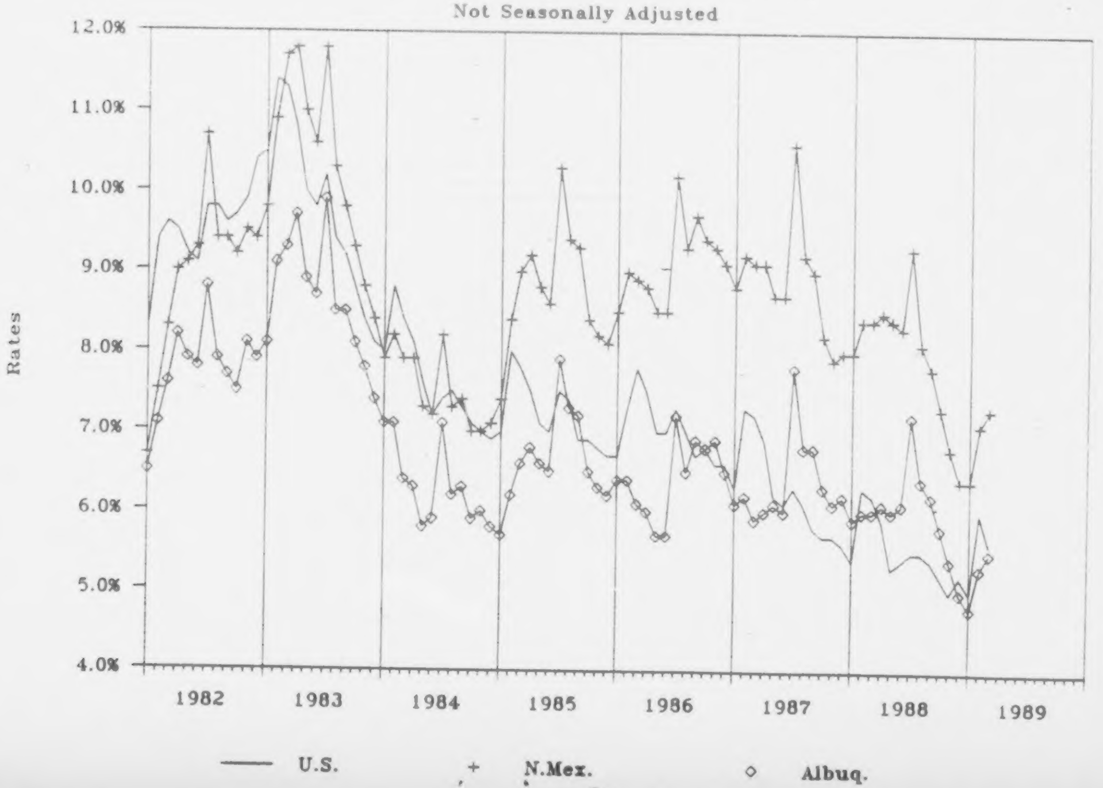
Approximately 2,200 jobs were added to nonagricultural payroll employment during February, according to our monthly survey of employers in the area. Seasonal job gains were posted in government and the services industry. Partially offsetting job losses occurred in trade, the result both of continued post-holiday layoffs at retail stores and the closure of a major retail facility.

Albuquerque's economy has generated 5,600 nonagricultural payroll jobs over the last year, representing a 2.4 percent gain. All major industries contributed to the job growth; however, the fastest growing sectors were trade, up by 1,900 or 3.3 percent, and services, with 1,800 or 2.8 percent gains. Even construction, which has been in an employment slump in recent years, is now reporting a small 100 annual gain in employment. Unfortunately, one weak element of Bernalillo County's economy continues to be manufacturing. The industry is reporting very little job growth, up by only 100 or 0.5 percent from February 1988. This is in contrast to the rather healthy manufacturing gain of 1,200 jobs or 3.1 percent growth experienced statewide over the same period.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Civilian Labor Force	265,400	257,900	259,200	+7,500	+6,200
Employment	250,900	244,300	243,700	+6,600	+7,200
Unemployment	14,500	13,600	15,500	+ 900	-1,000
Rate	5.5%	5.3%	6.0%		

Unemployment Rates

Not Seasonally Adjusted



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM FEB 1989	REVISED JAN 1989	REVISED FEB 1988	FEB CHANGE FROM JAN 1989	FEB CHANGE FROM FEB 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	236,900	234,700	231,300	2,200	5,600
MINING	100	100	200	0	-100
CONSTRUCTION	14,000	14,000	13,900	0	100
MANUFACTURING	20,300	20,400	20,200	-100	100
Durable Goods	14,700	14,700	14,700	0	0
Nondurable Goods	5,600	5,700	5,500	-100	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,600	12,500	0	100
Transportation	6,800	6,800	6,400	0	400
Communication	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,400	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	60,300	61,000	58,400	-700	1,900
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,200	14,200	14,200	0	0
Durable Goods	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0
Nondurable Goods	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	46,100	46,800	44,200	-700	1,900
General Merchandise Stores	4,800	5,200	4,700	-400	100
Food Stores	5,300	5,400	5,000	-100	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,000	5,000	4,800	0	200
Eating & Drinking Places	18,200	18,200	17,100	0	1,100
Other Retail Trade	12,800	13,000	12,600	-200	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,000	15,000	14,600	0	400
Banking	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,400	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	7,100	7,100	6,900	0	200
SERVICES	66,400	65,900	64,600	500	1,800
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0
Personal Services	3,300	3,300	3,200	0	100
Business Services	21,900	21,800	21,300	100	600
Health Services	15,000	15,000	14,800	0	200
Social Services	3,300	3,300	3,100	0	200
Membership Organizations	2,000	1,900	1,900	100	100
Other Services	17,400	17,100	16,800	300	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	48,200	45,700	46,900	2,500	1,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,500	13,100	13,400	400	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	34,700	32,600	33,500	2,100	1,200
State Government	13,300	11,400	12,900	1,900	400
Local Government	21,400	21,200	20,600	200	800

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM FEB 1989	REVISED JAN 1989	REVISED FEB 1988	FEB CHANGE FROM JAN 1989	FEB CHANGE FROM FEB 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	41,100	40,450	39,950	650	1,150
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,100	2,000	100	200
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,500	3,550	-300	-350
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,650	0	-150
Nondurable Goods	1,700	2,000	1,900	-300	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,350	1,400	1,400	-50	-50
Transportation	500	500	550	0	-50
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	850	900	850	-50	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	8,900	8,800	8,350	100	550
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	900	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	7,950	7,850	7,450	100	500
General Merchandise Stores	850	900	900	-50	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,050	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	1,050	1,050	950	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	3,100	3,000	2,900	100	200
Other Retail Trade	1,800	1,750	1,650	50	150
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	100
SERVICES	6,700	6,700	6,300	0	400
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	650	650	700	0	-50
Business Services	1,400	1,400	1,200	0	200
Health Services	1,750	1,750	1,750	0	0
Social Services	300	300	250	0	50
Other Services	2,600	2,600	2,400	0	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17,000	16,200	16,700	800	300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	12,800	12,000	12,500	800	300
State Government	7,100	6,300	7,000	800	100
Local Government	5,700	5,700	5,500	0	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM FEB 1989	REVISED JAN 1989	REVISED FEB 1988	FEB CHANGE FROM JAN 1989	FEB CHANGE FROM FEB 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	54,550	54,600	53,750	-50	800
MINING	50	100	50	-50	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0
MANUFACTURING	1,650	1,650	1,550	0	100
Durable Goods	1,050	1,050	950	0	100
Nondurable Goods	600	600	600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	-100
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	650	650	750	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	10,650	10,800	10,150	-150	500
WHOLESALE TRADE	850	850	800	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	9,800	9,950	9,350	-150	450
General Merchandise Stores	900	1,000	1,000	-100	-100
Food Stores	1,250	1,200	1,150	50	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	850	850	800	0	50
Eating & Drinking Places	4,300	4,300	3,900	0	400
Other Retail Trade	2,500	2,600	2,500	-100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,900	1,900	1,950	0	-50
SERVICES	14,550	14,500	14,350	50	200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,800	1,850	1,750	-50	50
Business Services	3,300	3,400	3,200	-100	100
Health Services	3,500	3,500	3,400	0	100
Social Services	750	750	700	0	50
Other Services	5,200	5,000	5,300	200	-100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22,450	22,350	22,300	100	150
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,550	1,550	1,500	0	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	20,900	20,800	20,800	100	100
State Government 3/	16,700	16,600	16,600	100	100
Local Government	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
NEW-MEXICO	FEB 1989	JAN 1989	FEB 1988	FEB 1989	JAN 1989	FEB 1988	FEB 1989	JAN 1989	FEB 1988
MINING	$512.10	$522.46	$501.95	41.6	42.1	43.8	12.31	12.41	11.46
CONSTRUCTION	$416.30	$433.82	$414.76	39.2	39.8	36.9	10.62	10.90	11.24
MANUFACTURING	$355.77	$354.64	$354.55	40.2	40.3	40.8	8.85	8.80	8.69
Durable Goods	$372.60	$378.14	$373.98	40.9	41.6	41.6	9.11	9.09	8.99
Nondurable Goods	$312.58	$296.80	$305.36	38.4	37.1	38.8	8.14	8.00	7.87
COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	$589.54	$579.85	$573.18	41.4	41.3	41.0	14.24	14.04	13.98
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$203.90	$209.30	$218.47	30.8	30.6	31.8	6.62	6.84	6.87
Wholesale Trade	$351.90	$366.67	$387.09	39.1	39.3	39.1	9.00	9.33	9.90
Retail Trade	$178.41	$178.60	$184.53	29.2	28.9	30.3	6.11	6.18	6.09
BANKING	$245.52	$242.22	$223.20	37.2	36.7	37.2	6.60	6.60	6.00
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	FEB 1989	JAN 1989	FEB 1988	FEB 1989	JAN 1989	FEB 1988	FEB 1989	JAN 1989	FEB 1988
MANUFACTURING	$374.62	$376.44	$374.91	39.6	39.5	40.4	9.46	9.53	9.28
Durable Goods	$396.73	$398.34	$399.10	40.4	40.4	41.4	9.82	9.86	9.64
Nondurable Goods	$305.99	$309.38	$297.60	37.0	36.7	37.2	8.27	8.43	8.00

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

* * *

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

	Feb. 1989	Jan.1989	Feb. 1988	Percent Change Jan'89-Feb.'89	Percent Change Feb.'88-Feb.'89
CPI-U	121.6	121.1	116.0	+0.4%	+4.8%
CPI-W	120.2	119.7	114.7	+0.4%	+4.8%

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

CPI-U - All Urban Consumers
CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Area Economic Activity

Statewide: The U.S. Department of Commerce plans to open Census Bureau district offices in Albuquerque, Las Cruces, and Santa Fe late this year. The Census Bureau offices will prepare for the 1990 population count. They will be hiring more than 1,600 census-takers by early 1990. Summer-like conditions are bringing ski season in New Mexico slowly to an end. Sandia Peak Ski area closed in mid-March. Taos Ski Valley plans to close in early April. Angel Fire Ski area plans to close in early April and Red River Ski Resort in the latter part of March. Approximately 800 seasonal workers will lose their jobs.

Albuquerque Area: ABQ Corporation, owner of New Mexico's largest savings and loan association, plans to cut about 180 positions companywide. The 180 jobs represent about 23 percent of the company's work force. Olympus Corporation, an electronics manufacturer, broke ground in Rio Rancho for New Mexico's first Japanese-owned manufacturing plant. The electronics manufacturing plant is expected to employ as many as 300 workers eventually. The Rio Rancho plant will begin operations in October with an estimated 125 employees and will add between 75 to 175 positions when the plant is operating at full capacity. The Rio Rancho manufacturing plant, the company's 25th U.S. branch operation, will be the firm's sole location for the assembling of fiberoptic instruments used in medical diagnosis and treatment. Wal-Mart Discount City announced plans to open its sixth Albuquerque store at the corner of Coors Road and NM 528 by this summer. Wal-Mart, which will employ about 200 persons, will be an anchor store in the new Riverwalk Marketplace Shopping Center. Rascals restaurant and lounge reopened at the end of the month under new management. The restaurant, located on Wyoming N.E., employs 125 people. Office Club, an office supplies retailer, is presently negotiating for a site on Alexander Blvd. N.E. in the Renaissance Center. Office Club plans to enter the Albuquerque market in 1989. JC Penney has opened a Catalog Sales Center at the Four Hills Shopping Center. The Catalog Sales Center will offer shop-at-home telephone service. Orders may be picked up at the sales center or delivered to the home. Teriyaki House Restaurant opened in March on San Pedro N.E.

Belen Area: A new Wal-Mart store will open in Belen by the end of the year. Groundbreaking is scheduled for the spring with hopes for completion by early fall. The new Wal-Mart will employ about 155 full and part-time workers.

Clovis Area: Gold Star Dairy opened in February with 24 employees. The firm produces fluid milk and flavored drinks and will be adding purified water and bagged ice later.

Espanola Area: The Espanola City Council approved the engineering firm of Leedshill-Herkenhoff as consultants for a study aimed at finding a site for a new airport. Construction to widen and align a 4-mile portion of U.S. 84, south of Abiquiu, will begin next month.

Farmington Area: Crownpoint Shopping Center opened this month. The largest store in the new center is Basha's supermarket, which employs about 45 people. Amoco Production Co. is transferring 41 workers to San Juan County in early March. Albertson's grocery chain will be re-opening in San Juan Plaza North five years after closing. Construction crews are preparing to pave La Plata Highway, north of Farmington. The project is expected to be completed by September. Burnette Construction Company of Colorado has been contracted for work on the first section beginning in mid-March.

Hobbs Area: Wendy's, in the Broadmoor Shopping Center, is expected to reopen under new management in about 30 days. Chapparal Builders of Hobbs was awarded the contract for construction of a middle school. The cost of the project will be $2 million. The College of the Southwest announced that it is setting up a Center for Business Development. The center will help strengthen existing businesses and attract new industry to Lea County. Texaco announced that its company's restructuring plan will affect New Mexico. The Hobbs District Office will be closed, affecting 65 district office employees.

Las Cruces Area: Stahmann Farms, one of the largest pecan farms in the world, has shut down two pecan processing plants and dismissed about 150 employees. By mid-April, approximately 300 of Stahmann Farms' 400 employees will be out of work.

Las Vegas Area: Montana de Fibra fiberboard plant, north of Las Vegas, has been sold to Medite Corporation. Medite officials have said that initially the plant, which employs an estimated 200 employees, will experience little change. Montana de Fibra fiberboard plant was sold as another step in PNM's restructuring project. New Mexico Highlands University has been awarded a three-year, $1 million grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to enhance the quality of science and technology programs.

Lovington Area: Navajo Refinery of Artesia has purchased the Famariss Refinery near Lovington from Southern Union Company. The Famariss Refinery employed approximately 90 workers when it closed in 1984. Navajo has not announced its plans for the facility.

Moriarty Area: The City of Moriarty received a grant of $350,000 from the state Economic Development and Tourism Department for the development of the Moriarty Industrial Park.

Portales Area: Eastern New Mexico University regents have announced plans to construct a $4.6 million theater on the Portales campus. John C. Cornell Inc. of Roswell will build the complex.

Raton Area: La Mesa Park will begin gearing up for the 1989 horse racing season in March as the barns open for training. Horse racing will begin in mid-May. The track is expected to employ a minimum of 175 people. The Tavern restaurant and bar will reopen in Angel Fire Village in mid-March under new ownership.

Roswell Area: New Mexico Broadcasting Company, owner of KGGM television, purchased KBIM television. The sale is expected to be finalized by the Federal Communications Commission within 90 days.

Ruidoso Area: The Ruidoso Downs is halfway into a $2 million off-season project. Ruidoso Downs has employed six local contractors and an average labor force of 50 this winter. Improvements will be finished by April. Opening race day for the track is in mid-May.

Santa Fe Area: A new Santa Fe Imaging Center opened this month. The center, with a staff of 13 full-time employees, does medical diagnostic imaging and is owned by 35 area physicians, along with St. Vincent Hospital. Allsup's Convenience Store plans to build an adobe-style store and gas station at the intersection of Cerrillos Road and Guadalupe Street. Allsup's hopes to open the store this summer. The Santa Fe Railroad took the first step toward abandoning the 18-mile spur linking Santa Fe with the main rail line at Lamy. Susan Metcalf, manager of public affairs for the Chicago-based railroad, stated that there would be no major job losses. The Santa Fe New Mexican daily newspaper has laid off 15 employees. Integrated Financial and Insurance Services, Inc. , a newly formed corporation, opened for business. The insurance and financial services agency is headquartered in Santa Fe with an office in Albuquerque. St. John's College raised the $2.8 million needed to build a library on the Santa Fe campus. The groundbreaking ceremony is scheduled to be held in May. Construction is expected to begin in September and be completed by fall 1990.

Silver City Area Construction has begun for the new Wal-mart store. The grand opening is scheduled for this fall. Klinger Constructors Inc. of Albuquerque has been named general contractor for the project. The store will employ approximately 120 area residents when open.

Socorro Area: The Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) gave final approval for development of the Large Blast/Thermal Simulator (LB/TS) at the White Sands Missile Range Stallion Site. Construction of the LB/TS is expecting to employ approximately 110 workers with peak employment of up to 200 people. The 2-year construction project will begin in 1991. The estimated cost of the project is $73.6 million. Boar Contractor's Inc. received a $7.9 million contract from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for work on a low-flow conveyance channel near Socorro.

Taos Area: The new Holiday Inn will open in early May. Approximately 55 people will be hired to staff the facility.

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY FEBRUARY 1989				REVISED JANUARY 1989				REVISED FEBRUARY 1988			
	Labor Force	Empl	Unemp	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	691,284	640,511	50,773	7.3%	673,009	625,073	47,936	7.1%	673,755	617,120	56,635	8.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 2/	265,387	250,934	14,453	5.4%	257,819	244,262	13,557	5.3%	259,150	243,666	15,484	6.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	55,292	51,357	3,935	7.1%	53,635	50,226	3,409	6.4%	53,802	49,904	3,898	7.2%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	65,245	62,095	3,150	4.8%	64,287	61,175	3,112	4.8%	64,677	60,926	3,751	5.8%
Catron	1,184	978	206	17.4%	1,119	954	165	14.7%	1,119	888	231	20.6%
Chaves	24,048	22,685	1,363	5.7%	23,463	22,206	1,257	5.4%	22,580	20,964	1,616	7.2%
Cibola	9,511	8,432	1,079	11.3%	9,197	8,219	978	10.6%	9,361	8,115	1,246	13.3%
Colfax	6,440	5,412	1,028	16.0%	6,326	5,298	1,028	16.3%	5,206	5,472	734	11.8%
Curry	16,571	15,426	1,145	6.9%	16,253	15,049	1,204	7.4%	16,165	14,772	1,393	8.6%
De Baca	946	847	99	10.5%	900	811	89	9.9%	832	737	95	11.4%
Eddy	20,595	18,797	1,798	8.7%	19,991	18,223	1,768	8.8%	19,617	17,649	1,968	10.0%
Grant	10,404	9,403	1,001	9.6%	10,066	9,134	932	9.3%	10,309	9,393	916	8.9%
Guadalupe	1,735	1,445	290	16.7%	1,691	1,415	276	16.3%	1,602	1,278	324	20.2%
Harding	429	363	66	15.4%	417	350	67	16.1%	391	311	80	20.5%
Hidalgo	2,683	2,523	160	6.0%	2,543	2,407	136	5.3%	2,512	2,351	161	6.4%
Lea	23,257	21,498	1,759	7.6%	22,772	20,984	1,788	7.9%	22,350	20,446	1,904	8.5%
Lincoln	6,506	6,040	466	7.2%	6,423	5,951	472	7.3%	6,123	5,545	578	9.4%
Luna	6,199	5,385	814	13.1%	5,935	5,226	709	11.9%	5,981	5,071	910	15.2%
McKinley	18,317	16,303	2,014	11.0%	17,823	15,973	1,850	10.4%	17,707	15,345	2,362	13.3%
Mora	1,222	803	419	34.3%	1,136	777	359	31.6%	1,330	868	462	34.7%
Otero	19,165	17,650	1,515	7.9%	18,817	17,286	1,531	8.1%	18,371	16,665	1,706	9.3%
Quay	4,809	4,529	280	5.8%	4,739	4,436	303	6.4%	4,519	4,088	431	9.5%
Rio Arriba	13,854	11,406	2,448	17.7%	13,341	11,134	2,207	16.5%	14,122	11,244	2,878	20.4%
Roosevelt	7,458	7,086	372	5.0%	6,706	6,329	377	5.6%	7,199	6,731	468	6.5%
Sandoval	27,310	25,409	1,901	7.0%	27,190	25,344	1,846	6.8%	26,209	24,111	2,098	8.0%
San Juan	32,417	28,934	3,483	10.7%	31,542	28,169	3,373	10.7%	32,774	28,371	4,403	13.4%
San Miguel	9,732	8,602	1,130	11.6%	9,290	8,213	1,077	11.6%	9,590	8,267	1,323	13.8%
Sierra	2,608	2,479	129	4.9%	2,513	2,404	109	4.3%	2,379	2,216	163	6.9%
Socorro	6,143	5,640	503	8.2%	5,904	5,481	423	7.2%	6,106	5,464	642	10.5%
Taos	10,187	8,331	1,856	18.2%	10,044	8,317	1,727	17.2%	10,314	7,919	2,395	23.2%
Torrance	3,564	3,200	364	10.2%	3,433	3,090	343	10.0%	3,376	2,941	435	12.9%
Union	2,113	1,955	158	7.5%	2,006	1,868	138	6.9%	1,874	1,728	146	7.8%
Valencia	15,953	14,564	1,389	8.7%	15,688	14,362	1,326	8.5%	15,108	13,674	1,434	9.5%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Governor

Paul M. Garcia
Secretary

New Mexico Department of LABOR

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Prepared by
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The number of people unemployed in New Mexico edged up by 1,600 between February and March 1989 for an increase of 3.1 percent. However, the level of unemployment continues to show improvement over the year, with a decline of 5,800 or almost 10 percent compared to March 1988, according to estimates released by Paul Garcia, Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Labor. Unemployment has shown an increase between February and March for every year except one (1986) for the last ten years, so this year's increase can be viewed as typical. The March unemployment rate stood at 7.7 percent, up from 7.3 percent in February but down almost one percentage point from one year ago. Unemployment estimates reflect the place of residence of the unemployed and are developed with methodology provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

New Mexico total nonagricultural employment, based on the Current Employment Statistics Program employer survey, increased from 543,800 in February to 547,000 in March. Total nonagricultural employment is based on employer location and excludes the self-employed, unpaid family workers and private household workers as well as agricultural workers. Nonagricultural employment has increased by 12,100 or 2.3 percent over the last year.

The employment pattern for March varies somewhat between sectors. The mining sector showed a slight monthly increase of 100 jobs, all in the oil and gas subsector. Mining sector employment continues to show losses over the year, down by 1.3 percent or 200 jobs from March 1988. The entire mining sector decline took place in the oil and gas subsector. Construction employment increased by 1,000 between February and March but still showed an over-the-year fall of 600 or 2.1 percent. Manufacturing employment, at 40,400 jobs in goods manufacturing statewide, is largely unchanged from last month although showing an annual increase of 1,100 jobs or 2.8 percent. Over the year, 800 jobs were added statewide in the durable goods manufacturing sector while 300 were added in the nondurable goods sector. The transportation & public utilities sector showed a decline of 100 jobs over the month and a loss of 600 jobs over the year, mostly in the railroad and electricity, gas and sanitary subsectors. Wholesale and retail trade continued to increase, with a monthly gain of 900 new jobs and an over-the-year increase of 4,700 or 3.7 percent. The finance, insurance & real estate sector lost 100 jobs between February and March but gained 400 over the year for a slight 1.5 percent increase. Service jobs increased by 800 over the month and by 4,000 over the year for a 3.2 percent March to March increase.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Civilian Labor Force	682,100	691,400	683,100	-9,300	-1,000
Employment	629,700	640,600	624,900	-10,900	+4,800
Unemployment	52,400	50,800	58,200	+1,600	-5,800
Rate	7.7%	7.3%	8.5%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM MAR 1989	REVISED FEB 1989	REVISED MAR 1988	MAR CHANGE FROM	
				FEB 1989	MAR 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	547,000	543,800	534,900	3,200	12,100
MINING	15,100	15,000	15,300	100	-200
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,100	9,000	9,300	100	-200
CONSTRUCTION	28,500	27,500	29,100	1,000	-600
MANUFACTURING	40,400	40,300	39,300	100	1,100
DURABLE GOODS	27,500	27,400	26,700	100	800
Lumber & Wood Products	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
Elec & Electronic Equip	5,800	5,700	5,300	100	500
Transportation Equipment	5,400	5,400	5,100	0	300
Other Durable Goods	11,200	11,200	11,300	0	-100
NONDURABLE GOODS	12,900	12,900	12,600	0	300
Food & Kindred Products	3,700	3,700	3,600	0	100
Textile & Apparel	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,500	6,400	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,500	28,600	29,100	-100	-600
TRANSPORTATION	13,500	13,500	13,400	0	100
Railroad Transportation	1,900	1,900	2,100	0	-200
Trucking & Warehousing	6,700	6,700	6,400	0	300
Other Transportation	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	15,000	15,100	15,700	-100	-700
Communication	6,500	6,600	6,600	-100	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,500	8,500	9,100	0	-600
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	130,800	129,900	126,100	900	4,700
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,100	23,100	22,900	0	200
Durable Goods	13,400	13,300	13,200	100	200
Nondurable Goods	9,700	9,800	9,700	-100	0
RETAIL TRADE	107,700	106,800	103,200	900	4,500
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,200	4,100	4,200	100	0
General Merchandise Stores	12,000	12,000	11,700	0	300
Food Stores	14,800	14,700	14,300	100	500
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	13,800	13,600	13,500	200	300
Apparel & Accessories	5,300	5,300	5,400	0	-100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,400	4,400	4,300	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	41,100	40,500	38,300	600	2,800
Miscellaneous Retail	12,100	12,200	11,500	-100	600
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,100	27,200	26,700	-100	400
Banking	7,900	7,900	8,100	0	-200
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,000	0	200
Insur Agents, Brokers & Service	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Real Estate	6,200	6,200	5,900	0	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,800	5,900	5,800	-100	0
SERVICES	130,500	129,700	126,500	800	4,000
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10,900	10,800	10,800	100	100
Personal Services	6,500	6,500	6,200	0	300
Business Services	32,100	32,100	31,200	0	900
Health Services	32,000	31,800	31,500	200	500
Legal Services	4,500	4,500	4,400	0	100
Educational Services	6,000	6,000	5,500	0	500
Social Services	8,000	7,800	7,700	200	300
Membership Organizations	5,800	5,800	6,200	0	-400
Other Services	24,700	24,400	23,000	300	1,700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	146,100	145,600	142,800	500	3,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	30,300	30,300	29,700	0	600
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	115,800	115,300	113,100	500	2,700
State Government 2/	51,600	51,100	50,700	500	900
Universities	24,000	23,700	23,600	300	400
Local Government	64,200	64,200	62,400	0	1,800
Schools	40,100	39,900	38,800	200	1,300

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

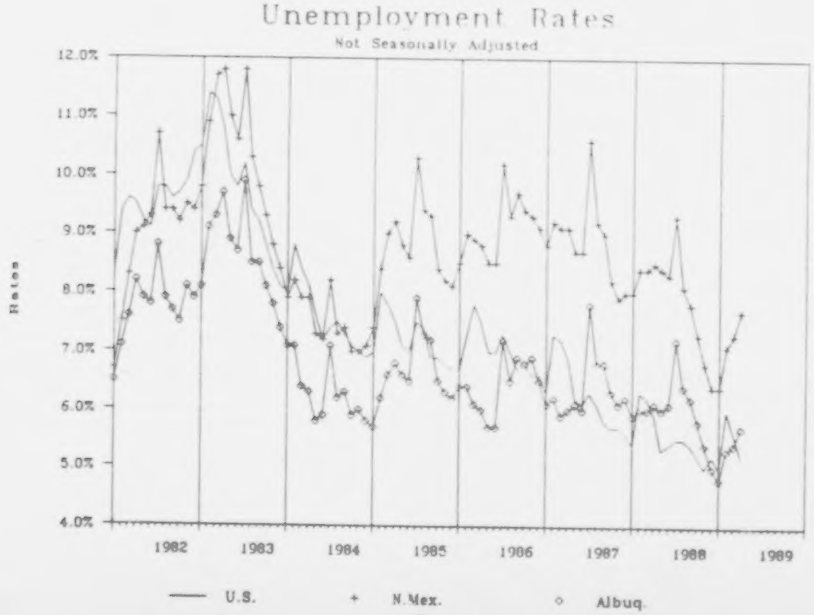
ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

The number of people unemployed in Albuquerque in March was 14,800, up slightly from the February level of 14,400. The increase of 400 is fairly typical for this time of year. Although Albuquerque's unemployment rate rose from 5.4 percent to 5.7 percent between February and March 1989, the rate continues to be lower than in the same period last year. Also, as of this March Albuquerque's jobless rate was two full percentage points less than the state rate.

Albuquerque nonagricultural employment, as estimated by the Current Employment Statistics Program employer survey, rose from 236,600 in February to 238,200 in March for an increase of 1,600 or 0.7 percent. By comparison, the increase from February to March of 1988 was 2,200 or 0.9 percent. The manufacturing and transportation & public utilities sectors remained unchanged from February to March of this year. The construction sector increased by 300 jobs or 2.1 percent, the normal February to March pattern. Finance, insurance & real estate employment fell by 100 jobs or 0.7 percent from February to March. The services sector increased 400 jobs over the month, with increases in hotels and lodging places, business services, health services, and "other" services. Within the trade sector, wholesale trade showed no change but retail trade was up by 500 jobs or 1.1 percent, a fairly healthy one month increase.

Over the last twelve months Albuquerque employment increased by 4,700 for a 2.0 percent increase. The modest overall increase masks disparities in performance among the various sectors. Contract construction, manufacturing, and transportation, communication & public utilities remained unchanged from March 1988 to March 1989, while trade, services and government showed increases in the 2-3 percent range. Within the transportation & public utilities sector, transportation employment showed an increase of 300 jobs while the communications and utilities subsectors showed offsetting decreases. Wholesale trade showed no change on an annual basis while retail trade, up by 4.5 percent annually, showed increases in general merchandise, food stores and eating and drinking places.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Civilian Labor Force	261,000	265,100	262,300	-4,100	-1,300
Employment	246,200	250,700	246,400	-4,500	- 200
Unemployment	14,800	14,400	15,900	+ 400	-1,100
Rate	5.7%	5.4%	6.1%		



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM MAR 1989	REVISED FEB 1989	REVISED MAR 1988	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1989	MAR CHANGE FROM MAR 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	238,200	236,600	233,500	1,600	4,700
MINING	200	100	200	100	0
CONSTRUCTION	14,300	14,000	14,300	300	0
MANUFACTURING	20,400	20,400	20,400	0	0
Durable Goods	14,800	14,800	14,800	0	0
Nondurable Goods	5,600	5,600	5,600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,600	12,600	0	0
Transportation	6,800	6,800	6,500	0	300
Communication	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,400	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	60,700	60,200	58,700	500	2,000
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,200	14,200	14,200	0	0
Durable Goods	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0
Nondurable Goods	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	46,500	46,000	44,500	500	2,000
General Merchandise Stores	4,800	4,800	4,600	0	200
Food Stores	5,300	5,300	5,000	0	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,000	4,900	4,900	100	100
Eating & Drinking Places	18,500	18,200	17,300	300	1,200
Other Retail Trade	12,900	12,800	12,700	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	14,900	15,000	14,800	-100	100
Banking	3,300	3,300	3,400	0	-100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	7,000	7,100	6,900	-100	100
SERVICES	66,700	66,300	65,300	400	1,400
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,600	3,500	3,600	100	0
Personal Services	3,300	3,300	3,200	0	100
Business Services	22,000	21,900	21,600	100	400
Health Services	15,000	14,900	15,100	100	-100
Social Services	3,300	3,300	3,200	0	100
Membership Organizations	2,000	2,000	1,900	0	100
Other Services	17,500	17,400	16,700	100	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	48,400	48,000	47,200	400	1,200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,600	13,500	13,500	100	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	34,800	34,500	33,700	300	1,100
State Government	13,300	13,100	12,900	200	400
Local Government	21,500	21,400	20,800	100	700

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM MAR 1989	REVISED FEB 1989	REVISED MAR 1988	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1989	MAR CHANGE FROM MAR 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	41,850	41,400	40,550	450	1,300
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	100
MANUFACTURING	3,600	3,600	3,650	0	-50
Durable Goods	1,600	1,600	1,650	0	-50
Nondurable Goods	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,350	1,350	1,450	0	-100
Transportation	500	500	600	0	-100
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	850	850	850	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	8,900	8,850	8,400	50	500
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	850	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	7,950	7,900	7,550	50	400
General Merchandise Stores	850	850	850	0	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,050	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	1,050	1,000	950	50	100
Eating & Drinking Places	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
Other Retail Trade	1,800	1,800	1,700	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,750	1,700	1,650	50	100
SERVICES	6,700	6,650	6,350	50	350
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	650	650	700	0	-50
Business Services	1,350	1,350	1,200	0	150
Health Services	1,800	1,750	1,800	50	0
Social Services	300	300	250	0	50
Other Services	2,600	2,600	2,400	0	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17,300	17,000	16,900	300	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,300	4,200	4,200	100	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	13,000	12,800	12,700	200	300
State Government	7,200	7,100	7,100	100	100
Local Government	5,800	5,700	5,600	100	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM MAR 1989	REVISED FEB 1989	REVISED MAR 1988	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1989	MAR CHANGE FROM MAR 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	54,850	54,650	53,900	200	950
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,200	2,300	0	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,650	1,650	1,600	0	50
Durable Goods	1,050	1,050	1,000	0	50
Nondurable Goods	600	600	600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	-100
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	650	650	750	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	10,800	10,650	10,300	150	500
WHOLESALE TRADE	900	850	800	50	100
RETAIL TRADE	9,900	9,800	9,500	100	400
General Merchandise Stores	900	900	950	0	-50
Food Stores	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	850	850	850	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	4,400	4,300	4,000	100	400
Other Retail Trade	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,950	1,900	1,950	50	0
SERVICES	14,450	14,550	14,400	-100	50
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0
Business Services	3,100	3,300	3,200	-200	-100
Health Services	3,500	3,500	3,400	0	100
Social Services	750	750	700	0	50
Other Services	5,300	5,200	5,300	100	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22,650	22,550	22,100	100	550
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,550	1,550	1,500	0	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21,100	21,000	20,600	100	500
State Government 3/	16,800	16,800	16,400	0	400
Local Government	4,300	4,200	4,200	100	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
NEW MEXICO	MAR 1989	FEB 1989	MAR 1988	MAR 1989	FEB 1989	MAR 1988	MAR 1989	FEB 1989	MAR 1988
MINING	$520.02	$521.00	$501.95	42.8	42.6	43.8	12.15	12.23	11.46
CONSTRUCTION	$437.76	$409.21	$416.81	38.4	36.7	38.1	11.40	11.15	10.94
MANUFACTURING	$352.67	$346.33	$359.68	41.2	39.4	41.2	8.56	8.79	8.73
Durable Goods	$370.44	$362.50	$375.48	42.0	40.1	42.0	8.82	9.04	8.94
Nondurable Goods	$287.41	$304.88	$317.88	36.8	37.5	39.1	7.81	8.13	8.13
COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	$574.46	$589.89	$547.82	40.2	41.6	40.7	14.29	14.18	13.46
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$199.66	$204.41	$207.34	31.1	30.6	30.9	6.42	6.68	6.71
Wholesale Trade	$322.58	$334.93	$329.82	39.1	38.9	34.5	8.25	8.61	9.56
Retail Trade	$182.90	$178.02	$183.01	29.5	28.9	30.2	6.20	6.16	6.06
BANKING	$246.18	$248.57	$220.07	37.3	37.1	37.3	6.60	6.70	5.90
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	MAR 1989	FEB 1989	MAR 1988	MAR 1989	FEB 1989	MAR 1988	MAR 1989	FEB 1989	MAR 1988
MANUFACTURING	$375.77	$374.07	$378.22	40.8	39.5	40.8	9.21	9.47	9.27
Durable Goods	$401.32	$396.73	$400.32	42.2	40.4	41.7	9.51	9.82	9.60
Nondurable Goods	$297.84	$303.78	$306.23	36.5	36.6	37.9	8.16	8.30	8.08

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

* * *

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

	Mar. 1989	Feb.1989	Mar. 1988	Percent Change Feb.'89-Mar.'89	Percent Change Mar.'88-Mar.'89
CPI-U	122.3	121.6	116.5	+0.6%	+5.0%
CPI-W	120.8	120.2	115.1	+0.5%	+5.0%

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

CPI-U - All Urban Consumers
CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Area Economic Activity

Statewide: Governor Garrey Carruthers signed House Bill 500 appropriating $5 million to the state armory board for eight projects, including construction of a central armory. Also included is funding for armory construction projects in Santa Fe, Grants, Tucumcari, Belen, Clovis, Farmington and Las Vegas. Three New Mexico savings and loan institutions were taken over by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) in March. American Federal Savings and Loan Association in Albuquerque, Sun Country Savings Bank of New Mexico in Albuquerque and Valley Federal Savings Bank in Roswell were among 45 savings and loan institutions nationwide placed under the management of the FDIC. During the week ending April 1st, rotary drilling in the Permian Basin totaled 101 operating rigs. A count taken during the comparable week in 1988 showed the Permian basin with 140 rigs. Lea County had 20 working rigs and Eddy County reported 9 operating rigs.

Albuquerque Area: The Air Force Special Weapons Laboratory is building what will be the world's fifth largest telescope in the Manzano mountains. Olympus Corp. held its groundbreaking ceremonies in March for a Rio Rancho plant that will begin operating in October. The plant will employ close to 125 people when fully operational. At full capacity, the plant may employ as many as 300 workers. Olympus Corp., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Olympus Optical Co. Ltd. in Tokyo, has 24 U.S. branch operations that employ more than 1,200 people--the Rio Rancho location will be the 25th in the U.S. Ross Aviation Inc. of Albuquerque recently signed a contract to provide air transportation services to the Department of Energy's (DOE) in Albuquerque. The new contract will run for seven years with an estimated value of $175 million for the seven-year-contract period. Ross, which has 175 employees, has operated air transportation facilities for the DOE since 1970. The University of New Mexico Hospital broke ground in April for a new outpatient unit. The five-story, 200,000-square-foot building, to be built on Lomas N.E. on the site of the hospital's front parking lot, will permit the hospital to combine all outpatient services. Southwest Distributing Co. has laid off four managers and 10 employees as part of a restructuring plan. The Rio Rancho Safeway store permanently closed in early April. All but 17 of the 47 employees now working at the Safeway store at Southern Boulevard and 20th Street will be able to transfer to the nearby Rio Rancho Food Emporium.

Alamogordo Area: Holloman Air Force Base (HAFB) recently released an economic impact report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989 reporting a HAFB payroll of more than $208.3 million. The New Mexico Department of Labor Alamogordo Labor Service Center has begun construction of an addition and remodeling its office space. A new company, Apache Future Inc., recently contracted with the Mescalero Apache Tribe to move into the old Eight Canyon Job Corp Center space. Apache Future Inc. will be primarily involved in manufacturing electrical wire harness and other electronic components for a national market. It is estimated that within the next 60 days the first 50 employees will be on board and within 120 days there should be 100 employees. When in full operation by late 1990, 300 employees are expected. Hamilton Construction Company of Silver City has been awarded a $2 million Highway Department reconstruction contract to improve 5.5 miles of Highway 380 in Capitan.

Clovis Area: The Santa Fe Railway announced that it has laid off 31 mechanical department employees in Clovis. The cutback was attributed to reduced rail traffic. Taco Bell closed in late April, affecting six to seven workers. McCrory's TG&Y will be closing in early May idling approximately 15 employees. The store will reopen as Bargain Time and may hire 30 to 35 employees. Clovis voters approved a .25 percent gross-receipts tax increase for a new library. First National Bank of Clovis opened a new addition to the bank for a consumer loan and escrow facility.

Espanola Area: A new women's clothing store, The Fashion Source, opened for business in the Mesa Shopping Center.

Farmington Area: One of San Juan County's largest employers, U.S. Enertek Inc., temporarily laid off 21 employees in mid-March. Enertek manufactures gas processing equipment. The layoff reduces Enertek's workforce in Farmington to about 145 from 165. General Dynamics is nearing completion work on a $3 million missile component assembly plant south of Farmington. The company says the plant will employ 60 to 70 people by year end. By the end of 1991, the plant is expected to employ about 200 workers. By July, the plant will begin manufacturing components for hand-held Stinger antiaircraft missiles.

Grants Area: Corrections Corp. of America (CCA) has hired the first 20 correction officers to operate the New Mexico Women's Correctional Facility. The prison is scheduled to open in early June. Approximately 65 positions remain to be filled.

Las Cruces Area: A Chicago-based pecan shelling company has bought one of Stahmann Farms' processing plants. S.N.A. Nut Co. plans to continue pecan processing at the Las Cruces facility. The processing plant was one of two closed last month. Mountain Pass Canning Company in Anthony, Texas laid off about 250 workers earlier this year. Onion transplanting, onion weeding and lettuce thinning are the primary crop activities in the Las Cruces area this month. SYE International Inc., an El Paso development firm, took bids for contracts to level land for a $10 million traveler's complex. Flying J. Inc., based in Utah, will construct and operate the facility. The project is located at the southeast corner of Interstate Highway 10 and Farm Road 1905 on 138 acres, and the project is expected to be completed by September.

Los Alamos Area: Security guards at the Los Alamos National Laboratory are striking against Mason and Hanger-Silas Mason, the security contractor for the lab. About 250 rank and file security inspectors walked off the job in mid-March protesting unfair labor practices.

Los Lunas Area: A new Tastee Freez will be opening soon in Los Lunas at the Valencia Y Shopping Center with 15 to 25 employees. Estimated completion time for the new facility is about 70 days.

Raton Area: The National Rifle Association signed a contract with low bidder Gerald Martin Ltd. of Albuquerque for construction of a new Whittington Center Administration Building. The administration building will replace the two trailers currently placed at the gate of the Whittington Center. P&M Coal Mining Co. has recalled 17 more workers bringing the total union labor force to about 85 workers. La Mesa Park is continuing to prepare for its May 13th opening date.

Roswell Area: The U.S. Department of Commerce has awarded Roswell a $580,000 economic development grant for a major renovation project at the Roswell Industrial Air Center. Swenson's Ice Cream Factory will reopen at the Roswell Mall under new ownership. Two manufacturing plants, Christmas by Krebs and Levi Strauss & Co., are currently reporting production activity at or near capacity. Levi Strauss & Co. has about 640 employees. Christmas by Krebs presently has about 80 employees and plans to open a 300,000 square foot warehouse.

Santa Fe Area: ABQ Bank will close one of its Santa Fe offices and lay off five employees on April 15 as part of a company-wide cutback. The ABQ Bank and Shop branch located in the Safeway supermarket on St. Michael's Drive will close. Lovelace Medical Center of Albuquerque held a grand opening of its new outpatient treatment center, St. Michael's Multi-Specialty Clinic, in March. The new clinic will employ 32 people when fully staffed including four family practice physicians, an internist, two pediatricians and two specialists in obstetrics-gynecology. The DeVargas Medical Center, which employs about 20 people, will remain in operation. Santa Fe's Super 8 Motel plans to add 36 rooms and overhaul its building on Cerrillos Road. Work should begin in early April and take about three months. The contractor is Brook Development Co. of Tempe, Arizona but all subcontractors and laborers will be hired locally.

Taos Area: All ski areas in Taos County have closed for the season. Approximately 740 seasonal workers were laid off. Opening date for the new Holiday Inn is May 1st. Forty-five to 57 employees are to be hired.

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY MARCH 1989				REVISED FEBRUARY 1989				REVISED MARCH 1988			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	682,154	629,743	52,411	7.7%	691,365	640,580	50,785	7.3%	683,034	624,880	58,154	8.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 2/	260,934	246,161	14,773	5.7%	265,104	250,714	14,390	5.4%	262,260	246,393	15,867	6.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	55,618	51,400	4,218	7.6%	55,624	51,698	3,926	7.1%	55,065	50,820	4,245	7.7%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	64,273	60,938	3,335	5.2%	65,192	62,065	3,127	4.8%	65,276	61,559	3,717	5.7%
Catron	1,111	906	205	18.5%	1,187	978	209	17.6%	1,150	872	278	24.2%
Chaves	23,841	22,426	1,415	5.9%	24,035	22,671	1,364	5.7%	23,246	21,661	1,585	6.8%
Cibola	9,312	8,237	1,075	11.5%	9,482	8,426	1,056	11.1%	9,326	8,099	1,227	13.2%
Colfax	6,459	5,358	1,101	17.0%	6,438	5,409	1,029	16.0%	6,427	5,539	888	13.8%
Curry	16,181	15,063	1,118	6.9%	16,564	15,416	1,148	6.9%	16,738	14,909	1,829	10.9%
De Baca	930	815	115	12.4%	948	846	102	10.8%	904	794	110	12.2%
Eddy	20,389	18,569	1,820	8.9%	20,565	18,785	1,780	8.7%	19,839	17,839	2,000	10.1%
Grant	10,250	9,217	1,033	10.1%	10,508	9,489	1,019	9.7%	10,414	9,441	973	9.3%
Guadalupe	1,722	1,445	277	16.1%	1,741	1,444	297	17.1%	1,657	1,340	317	19.1%
Harding	420	350	70	16.7%	434	363	71	16.4%	431	340	91	21.1%
Hidalgo	2,595	2,422	173	6.7%	2,684	2,521	163	6.1%	2,507	2,353	154	6.1%
Lea	22,904	21,157	1,747	7.6%	23,250	21,497	1,753	7.5%	22,434	20,623	1,811	8.1%
Lincoln	6,526	6,097	429	6.6%	6,503	6,036	467	7.2%	6,228	5,653	575	9.2%
Luna	6,133	5,280	853	13.9%	6,187	5,382	805	13.0%	6,082	5,202	880	14.5%
McKinley	17,711	15,893	1,818	10.3%	18,126	16,147	1,979	10.9%	17,599	15,404	2,195	12.5%
Mora	1,220	787	433	35.5%	1,241	821	420	33.8%	1,353	884	469	34.7%
Otero	18,959	17,393	1,566	8.3%	19,185	17,639	1,546	8.1%	18,728	17,039	1,689	9.0%
Quay	4,762	4,427	335	7.0%	4,775	4,484	291	6.1%	4,697	4,226	471	10.0%
Rio Arriba	13,783	11,114	2,669	19.4%	13,680	11,237	2,443	17.9%	14,238	11,322	2,916	20.5%
Roosevelt	7,331	6,962	369	5.0%	7,534	7,168	366	4.9%	7,499	6,946	553	7.4%
Sandoval	27,071	24,989	2,082	7.7%	27,310	25,392	1,918	7.0%	26,369	24,371	1,998	7.6%
San Juan	32,224	28,537	3,687	11.4%	32,704	29,194	3,510	10.7%	32,985	28,398	4,587	13.9%
San Miguel	9,692	8,615	1,077	11.1%	9,855	8,728	1,127	11.4%	9,845	8,463	1,382	14.0%
Sierra	2,624	2,468	156	5.9%	2,611	2,477	134	5.1%	2,440	2,263	177	7.3%
Socorro	5,851	5,377	474	8.1%	6,019	5,521	498	8.3%	6,139	5,521	618	10.1%
Taos	10,044	8,060	1,984	19.8%	10,223	8,326	1,897	18.6%	10,398	7,947	2,451	23.6%
Torrance	3,513	3,131	382	10.9%	3,560	3,198	362	10.2%	3,467	3,038	429	12.4%
Union	2,066	1,895	171	8.3%	2,117	1,954	163	7.7%	1,929	1,775	154	8.0%
Valencia	15,705	14,254	1,451	9.2%	15,979	14,554	1,425	8.9%	15,364	13,846	1,518	9.9%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

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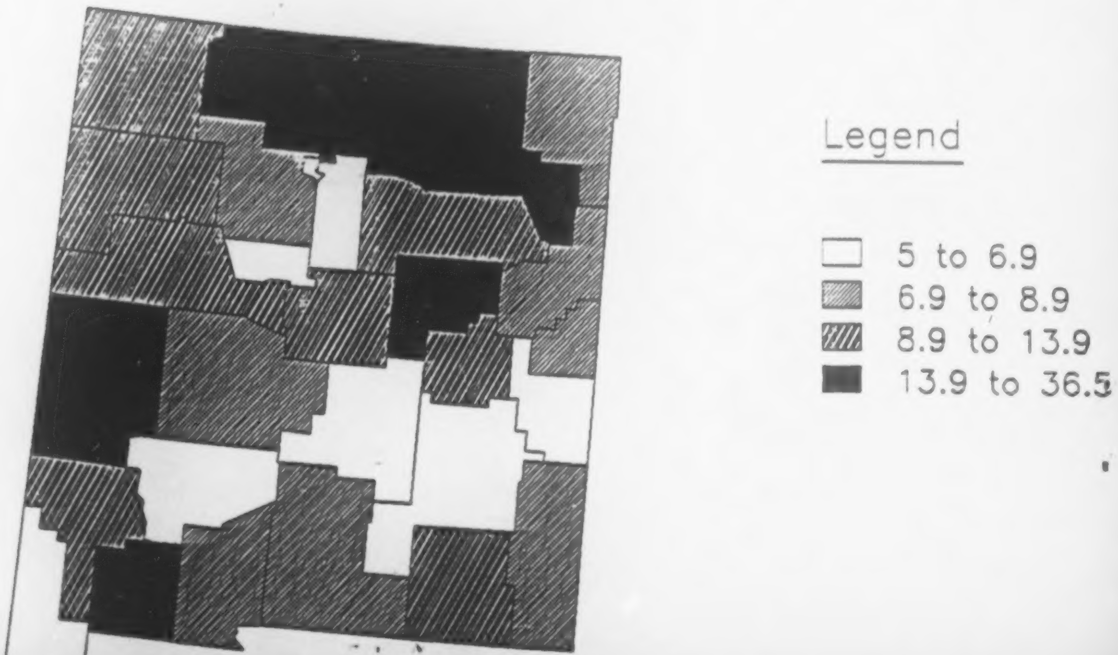
Unemployment Rates
March 1989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New Mexico Labor Market Review

Garrey Carruthers
Governor

Paul M. Garcia
Secretary

New Mexico Department of LABOR
Volume 18, No. 4, May 31, 1989
Prepared by
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New Mexico's unemployment rate declined in April, dropping seven-tenths of a percentage point from 7.7 to 7.0 percent, according to estimates released by Paul Garcia, Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Labor. This represents the state's lowest April unemployment rate since 1980. The number of New Mexicans looking for work decreased by 4,100 during the month, while 6,100 more persons were employed than in March. Approximately 9,800 fewer persons are now unemployed in New Mexico compared with April last year when the jobless rate stood at 8.4 percent. The number of New Mexicans recieving unemployment insurance is also down over the year from 11,652 in April 1988 to 10,782 this April. The U.S. unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 5.1 percent in April, down from 5.2 percent in March and 5.3 percent one year ago.

Total nonagricultural payroll employment across the state showed a very gentle rise between March and April, increasing by 3,600 jobs to reach a total of 550,700. The mining, manufacturing, transportation & public utilities, services, and government sectors all showed less than a one percent increase from the previous month. Trade picked up 1,400 jobs over March for a 1.1 percent increase, apparently in preparation for the summer tourist season. Construction showed the strongest increase during April with an overall gain of 700 jobs or 2.5 percent, as is to be expected with the onset of more reliable weather.

The increase in nonfarm payroll employment over one year ago shown by the Department of Labor employer survey stands at 13,500 jobs statewide for a 2.5 percent increase. Two sectors, construction and transportation / utilities have fewer jobs now than one year ago. Employment in the mining sector has increased by 100 since April of last year, with all of that gain in coal as one of New Mexico's major coal mines, York Canyon, was sold and now has resumed operations. Total government showed an increase of about 3,400 jobs since April 1988, with most of the growth education-related in the local and state subsectors. Significant over-the year growth also took place in manufacturing with 1,300 new jobs, in retail trade with 4,900 new jobs and in services with 4,000 new jobs. In summary, payroll employment in New Mexico closely followed the normal seasonal trend of a moderate increase in April; however, over the longer term, employment is up solidly in most major categories, especially in trade, services, and manufacturing.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Civilian Labor Force	683,800	681,800	689,000	+2,000	-5,200
Employment	635,700	629,600	631,100	+6,100	+4,600
Unemployment	48,100	52,200	57,900	-4,100	-9,800
Rate	7.0%	7.7%	8.4%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE, AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM APR 1989	REVISED MAR 1989	REVISED APR 1988	APR CHANGE FROM	
				MAR 1989	APR 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	550,700	547,100	537,200	3,600	13,500
MINING	15,300	15,200	15,200	100	100
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,100	4,000	4,000	100	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,200	9,200	9,200	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	29,200	28,500	29,700	700	-500
MANUFACTURING	40,500	40,400	39,200	100	1,300
DURABLE GOODS	27,600	27,500	26,500	100	1,100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
Elec & Electronic Equip	5,700	5,800	5,200	-100	500
Transportation Equipment	5,400	5,400	5,100	0	300
Other Durable Goods	11,400	11,200	11,200	200	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	12,900	12,900	12,700	0	200
Food & Kindred Products	3,700	3,700	3,600	0	100
Textile & Apparel	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,500	6,400	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,700	28,500	29,200	200	-500
TRANSPORTATION	13,600	13,500	13,500	100	100
Railroad Transportation	1,900	1,900	2,100	0	-200
Trucking & Warehousing	6,700	6,700	6,500	0	200
Other Transportation	5,000	4,900	4,900	100	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	15,100	15,000	15,700	100	-600
Communication	6,600	6,500	6,600	100	0
Elec. Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,500	8,500	9,100	0	-600
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	132,100	130,700	127,200	1,400	4,900
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,300	23,100	23,000	200	300
Durable Goods	13,500	13,400	13,300	100	200
Nondurable Goods	9,800	9,700	9,700	100	100
RETAIL TRADE	108,800	107,600	104,200	1,200	4,600
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,400	4,200	4,200	200	200
General Merchandise Stores	12,000	11,900	11,600	100	400
Food Stores	14,800	14,800	14,500	0	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	13,700	13,800	13,600	-100	100
Apparel & Accessories	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,300	4,400	4,300	-100	0
Eating & Drinking Places	42,100	41,100	39,300	1,000	2,800
Miscellaneous Retail	12,200	12,100	11,500	100	700
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,500	27,100	26,700	400	800
Banking	7,900	7,900	8,100	0	-200
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,000	0	200
Insur Agents, Brokers & Service	3,100	3,000	2,900	100	200
Real Estate	6,400	6,200	5,900	200	500
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,900	5,800	5,800	100	100
SERVICES	131,000	130,500	127,000	500	4,000
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,400	10,900	11,100	500	300
Personal Services	6,600	6,500	6,200	100	400
Business Services	32,000	32,300	31,400	-300	600
Health Services	32,100	32,000	31,400	100	700
Legal Services	4,500	4,500	4,400	0	100
Educational Services	5,800	5,900	5,600	-100	200
Social Services	7,900	7,900	7,700	0	200
Membership Organizations	6,000	5,800	6,300	200	-300
Other Services	24,700	24,700	22,900	0	1,800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	146,400	146,200	143,000	200	3,400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	30,600	30,400	30,100	200	500
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	115,800	115,800	112,900	0	2,900
State Government 2/	51,700	51,600	50,600	100	1,100
Universities	24,000	24,000	23,500	0	500
Local Government	64,100	64,200	62,300	-100	1,800
Schools	39,900	40,100	38,700	-200	1,200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

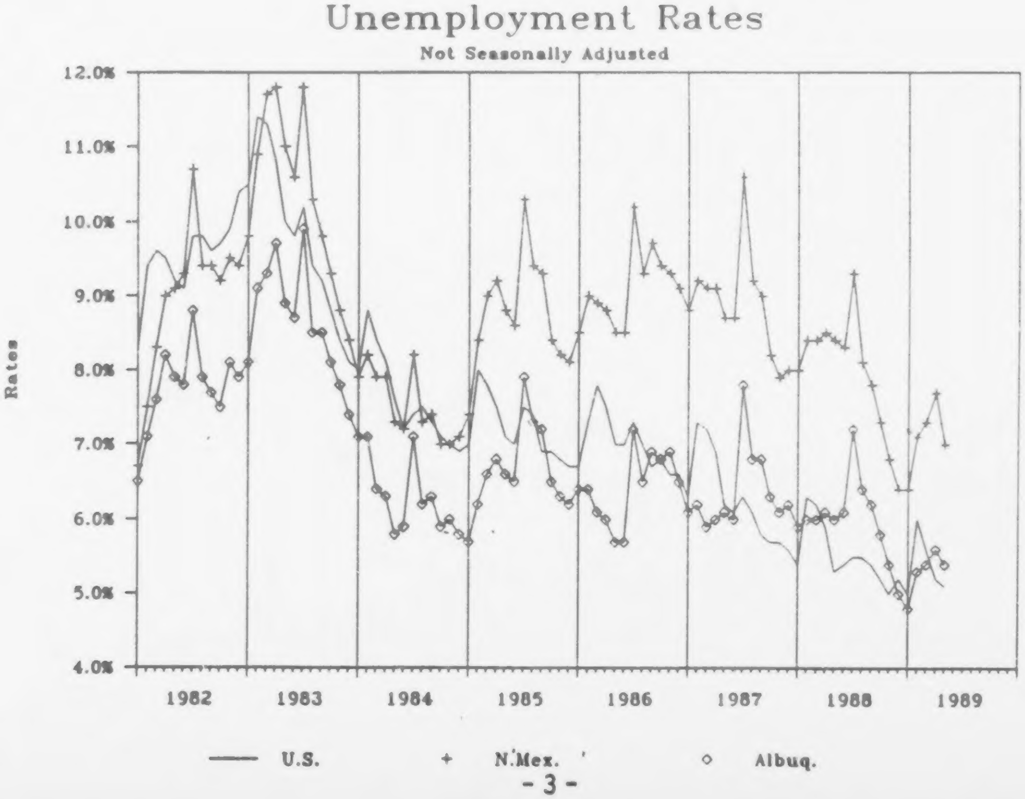
Albuquerque's unemployment rate is now at 5.4 percent or 2 tenths of a percentage point lower than in March. Unemployment decreased by 500 this April while the number of Albuquerque job seekers was 1,500 less than in April 1988.

According to the monthly survey of employers in Albuquerque, changes in most sectors of nonagricultural employment were minor. Employment in the manufacturing, transportation & public utilities, trade, services, and government sectors increased by less than one percent over last month. Employment increased by 300 in construction and by 200 in trade, following seasonal trends. Since January, employment in the construction sector has increased by 600 jobs, which is about normal for the first four months of the year. Manufacturing employment showed little change from March to April, growing by 100 jobs to a level of 20,600, up from 20,400 jobs in January.

Total nonagricultural employment in Bernalillo County grew by 5,000 since April 1988 for a 2.1 percent annual increase. Construction showed no change during that period, remaining at 14,600 jobs. The completion of work at the Albuquerque International Airport may cause some weakening in this sector in future months. Transportation & public utilities also remained unchanged over the year, perhaps a better than expected result given the Public Service Company of New Mexico layoffs. At 12,700 jobs, this sector has increased by 500 jobs since April 1987.

Trade has increased by a healthy 1,900 jobs over the last year, all in retail trade. The finance, insurance & real estate sector has increased by 200 jobs over the year, with a decline in banking offset by an increase in the insurance-related category. The decline in banking employment can presumably be attributed to the difficulties in the thrift industry. Service employment has increased by 1,400 with all subsectors showing increases except lodging places. Government increased by 1,300 jobs over last April, virtually all in education-related state and local government.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1989	Apr.1988
Civilian Labor Force	262,200	260,700	263,900	+1,500	-1,700
Employment	248,000	246,000	248,200	+2,000	- 200
Unemployment	14,200	14,700	15,700	- 500	-1,500
Rate	5.4%	5.6%	5.9%		



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM APR 1989	REVISED MAR 1989	REVISED APR 1988	APR CHANGE FROM MAR 1989	APR CHANGE FROM APR 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	239,500	238,300	234,500	1,200	5,000
MINING	200	200	200	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	14,600	14,300	14,600	300	0
MANUFACTURING	20,600	20,500	20,400	100	200
Durable Goods	14,900	14,800	14,900	100	0
Nondurable Goods	5,700	5,700	5,500	0	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,700	12,600	12,700	100	0
Transportation	6,900	6,800	6,600	100	300
Communication	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,400	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	60,900	60,700	59,000	200	1,900
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,200	14,200	14,200	0	0
Durable Goods	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0
Nondurable Goods	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	46,700	46,500	44,800	200	1,900
General Merchandise Stores	4,700	4,800	4,600	-100	100
Food Stores	5,300	5,300	5,000	0	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	18,800	18,600	17,700	200	1,100
Other Retail Trade	12,900	12,800	12,600	100	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,100	14,900	14,900	200	200
Banking	3,300	3,300	3,400	0	-100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,700	4,600	4,500	100	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	7,100	7,000	7,000	100	100
SERVICES	67,000	66,700	65,600	300	1,400
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	-100
Personal Services	3,400	3,300	3,200	100	200
Business Services	21,900	22,000	21,700	-100	200
Health Services	15,100	15,000	15,000	100	100
Social Services	3,300	3,400	3,200	-100	100
Membership Organizations	2,000	2,000	1,900	0	100
Other Services	17,700	17,400	16,900	300	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	48,400	48,400	47,100	0	1,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,600	13,600	13,500	0	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	34,800	34,800	33,600	0	1,200
State Government	13,300	13,300	12,900	0	400
Local Government	21,500	21,500	20,700	0	800

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM APR 1989	REVISED MAR 1989	REVISED APR 1988	APR CHANGE FROM MAR 1989	APR CHANGE FROM APR 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	42,200	41,750	40,700	450	1,500
MINING	100	50	50	50	50
CONSTRUCTION	2,300	2,200	2,100	100	200
MANUFACTURING	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0
Durable Goods	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Nondurable Goods	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,350	1,350	1,400	0	-50
Transportation	500	500	550	0	-50
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	850	850	850	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,000	8,900	8,500	100	500
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	900	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	8,050	7,950	7,600	100	450
General Merchandise Stores	850	850	850	0	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,050	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	1,050	1,050	950	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	3,200	3,100	3,100	100	100
Other Retail Trade	1,800	1,800	1,650	0	150
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,750	1,750	1,650	0	100
SERVICES	6,800	6,700	6,400	100	400
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	700	650	700	50	0
Business Services	1,350	1,350	1,250	0	100
Health Services	1,850	1,800	1,800	50	50
Social Services	300	300	250	0	50
Other Services	2,600	2,600	2,400	0	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17,300	17,200	17,000	100	300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	13,100	13,000	12,700	100	400
State Government	7,300	7,200	7,100	100	200
Local Government	5,800	5,800	5,600	0	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM APR 1989	REVISED MAR 1989	REVISED APR 1988	APR CHANGE FROM MAR 1989	APR CHANGE FROM APR 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	55,450	55,400	54,150	50	1,300
MINING	100	50	50	50	50
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,300	2,500	100	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,650	1,650	1,600	0	50
Durable Goods	1,050	1,050	1,000	0	50
Nondurable Goods	600	600	600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	-100
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	650	650	750	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,000	10,900	10,400	100	600
WHOLESALE TRADE	900	900	850	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,100	10,000	9,550	100	550
General Merchandise Stores	950	900	950	50	0
Food Stores	1,250	1,250	1,100	0	150
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	800	850	800	-50	0
Eating & Drinking Places	4,600	4,500	4,200	100	400
Other Retail Trade	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,900	1,900	1,950	0	-50
SERVICES	14,550	14,850	14,350	-300	200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,000	1,800	1,950	200	50
Business Services	3,200	3,400	3,200	-200	0
Health Services	3,600	3,600	3,400	0	200
Social Services	750	750	700	0	50
Other Services	5,000	5,300	5,100	-300	-100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22,750	22,650	22,100	100	650
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,550	1,550	1,600	0	-50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21,200	21,100	20,500	100	700
State Government 3/	16,900	16,800	16,300	100	600
Local Government	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
NEW MEXICO	APR 1989	MAR 1989	APR 1988	APR 1989	MAR 1989	APR 1988	APR 1989	MAR 1989	APR 1988
MINING	$528.04	$522.80	$508.73	43.0	43.1	42.5	12.28	12.13	11.97
CONSTRUCTION	$448.37	$442.68	$409.50	39.4	38.9	37.5	11.38	11.38	10.92
MANUFACTURING	$351.07	$354.38	$359.10	41.4	41.4	40.9	8.48	8.56	8.78
Durable Goods	$371.85	$378.38	$374.95	42.4	42.9	41.8	8.77	8.82	8.97
Nondurable Goods	$299.15	$295.19	$316.86	38.7	37.7	38.5	7.73	7.83	8.23
COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	$540.18	$560.17	$546.80	39.2	39.2	40.0	13.78	14.29	13.67
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$210.18	$206.23	$214.33	31.0	31.2	31.8	6.78	6.61	6.74
Wholesale Trade	$347.62	$337.90	$330.40	38.2	39.2	35.0	9.10	8.62	9.44
Retail Trade	$183.82	$186.81	$191.26	29.6	29.7	31.2	6.21	6.29	6.13
BANKING	$248.57	$246.18	$225.60	37.1	37.3	37.6	6.70	6.60	6.00
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	APR 1989	MAR 1989	APR 1988	APR 1989	MAR 1989	APR 1988	APR 1989	MAR 1989	APR 1988
MANUFACTURING	$374.24	$379.04	$376.99	40.9	41.2	40.8	9.15	9.20	9.24
Durable Goods	$398.47	$403.65	$397.10	41.9	42.4	41.8	9.51	9.52	9.50
Nondurable Goods	$301.31	$304.88	$310.20	37.9	37.5	37.6	7.95	8.13	8.25

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

* * *

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

	Apr. 1989	Mar.1989	Apr. 1988	Percent Change Mar.'89-Apr.'89	Percent Change Apr.'88-Apr.'89
CPI-U	123.1	122.3	117.1	+0.7%	+5.1%
CPI-W	121.8	120.8	115.7	+0.8%	+5.3%

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

CPI-U - All Urban Consumers
CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Area Economic Activity

Statewide: The New Mexico Human Services Department will eliminate 60 temporary positions in the Social Services Division after June 30th but the 1989 Legislature approved 43 new permanent positions for the Department. Of the new positions, ten will be adult protective service workers, five will be child protective service workers, eight will be homemakers and twenty will be existing temporary positions converted to permanent. White Sands Missile Range and a site north of Orogande are being considered along with three sites outside of New Mexico for a $133 million Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage Engineering Test Model. A Deming farm-labor contractor could be facing the largest fine ever imposed by the U.S. Border Patrol's El Paso sector. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 requires all employers to prepare a Form I-9 for each alien employee hired after November 6, 1986. An intent-to-fine notice of $86,500 for failing to keep proper records on employees was served to the contractor. In mid-April, summer youth staff began recruiting and taking applications for the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program. Estimated summer youth employment for New Mexico will be 12,700.

Albuquerque Area: Thirteen Albuquerque Public Schools employees lost their jobs in mid-May due to budget cuts as Board members also agreed to cut the equivalent of 39 full-time teacher positions from mid-schools. The board tentatively approved a plan which eliminates 205 full-time jobs, including positions that were vacant at the end of last school year, positions that were frozen throughout the year, positions budgeted for growth and transfers to other jobs within the district. The Albuquerque International Airport has just completed a major expansion project. About 800 people were directly involved with the overall construction. Work on the terminal building was handled by PCL Construction, a Canadian company with a branch in Denver, which contracted with at least 60 other companies to work on the terminal and arrival and departure roadways. About 90 percent of the people working for PCL were locally based. More than 1,300 people are directly and indirectly employed on the airport grounds excluding the construction workers. Hundreds of others work at the Amfac Hotel, the park-and-ride parking lots, car rental companies and taxi, shuttle and air freight companies. The Intel plant in Rio Rancho will be eliminating about 80 of 1,450 total jobs by mid-year as part of a companywide cost-cutting campaign. The company will attempt to transfer workers out of deleted positions to other jobs in the plant. Gulton Data Systems has won a $20 million contract to provide electronic hardware for the Atlas II launch vehicle. The Atlas II sub-contract is an extension of Gulton's previous work on the Atlas I launch vehicle. A McDonald's Family Restaurant will be opening on Kirtland Air Force Base June 30. The restaurant plans to employ approximately 100 people and is one of several planned for U.S. Air Force installations throughout the country. A worldwide food-packaging company, International Multifoods Corp., plans to reopen its frozen foods plant, hire 150 people, and begin making three Mexican-style appetizers under the name Fred's Frozen Foods in June. Albuquerque's Veterans Administration Hospital has closed 50 of its hospital beds, and may close a 30-bed transitional psychiatric ward due to budgetary shortfalls. About 20 employees on the ward will be transferred to other areas of the hospital. Penney's department store will be moving from Winrock Center to Coronado Center into the space formerly occupied by Foley's department store. The move will mean an expansion of Penney's, which employs about 280 full and part-time workers in its Winrock store. The number of new employees to be added is not known. Albuquerque Auto Auction broke ground May 4th for a facility on Broadway S.E. which is scheduled to open in October. Metro Market Super Value, located at Academy and San Mateo, held its grand opening in late April. The Safeway supermarket on Carlisle and Constitution celebrated its grand reopening, becoming the third refurbished Albuquerque Safeway store. A spokesperson for Safeway Management said the supermarket chain store also plans major remodeling for its Belen and Socorro stores with a new Safeway opening in Hobbs this fall. U.S. Cotton Inc., based in California, will build a plant in Rio Rancho that will manufacture cotton cosmetic pads. Ground breaking ceremonies were held in early May and the plant is scheduled for completion in November. The facility will initially hire up to 20 workers and could eventually employ 50 people. General Electric laid off about 75 employees in March and April.

Alamogordo Area: The Lincoln National Forest suspended all timber cutting in early May because of extreme fire danger. Nearly 80 people involved in the local forest products industry were out of work for nearly a week following the decision by the U.S. Forest Service. The layoffs affected loggers and contract employees.

Artesia Area: The satellite Advanced Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is scheduled to open in June. The center will train a range of federal officers and will inhabit buildings that formerly housed the Artesia Christian College. These structures will undergo complete renovation and new buildings will be erected. Vantage Engineering of Roswell received the contract to remodel and renovate the cafeteria for the Center. Once open, the staff will consist of about 30 federal employees. A new Veterans Administration Clinic satellite opened in March.

Carlsbad Area: A Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement has recommended that the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant open for a five-year test phase. The study also recommended that up to 100,000 barrels of waste be buried at the site near Carlsbad for test purposes.

Clovis Area: The New Mexico Federation of Labor has stated that legal action will be taken against a recently passed Clovis right-to-work ordinance. The Federation stated that the ordinance is unconstitutional as it contradicts federal law. A right-to-work law prohibits a company and a union from signing a contract requiring workers to be members of a union. The Clovis City Commission voted to enact the Right-to-Work law at the Clovis City Commission meeting in early May. Clovis Pressure Cool Inc., a new company, will begin processing and shipping cantaloupes and cucumbers this summer. The Alco Discount Store at Hilltop Plaza in Clovis will close its doors as part of a restructuring plan. The restructuring involves closing 52 of the chain's 150 stores. Alco Discount Stores Inc. at Hilltop Plaza will be the only one to close in New Mexico.

Farmington Area: San Juan Regional Medical Center will expand its emergency room area. The estimated cost of the project is $975,000 for construction and additional equipment. A Bloomfield oil equipment company, P & A Inc., laid off 15 employees.

Hobbs Area: Pacific Texas Pipeline Co. will construct a terminal and storage facility in Jal. Construction may begin near the end of the summer, and between 150 to 200 employees will be required to maintain operations. Operations staff include accounting and general office staff, operation engineers, maintenance personnel and truck drivers. Rig count for Lea County remained near 20 during April.

Las Cruces Area: B.P. John Furniture Co. has announced cancellation of its plans to relocate to Las Cruces. B. P. John Furniture Co. would have employed between 400 to 600 people. Aero Freight Inc. of El Paso plans to move 80 percent of its operation to the Santa

Teresa Airport. The company is expected to start flying to Santa Teresa Airport at the beginning of next year and to shift the rest of its operation there once the runway is hardened. A new business, Las Cruces Tumor Institute, has opened to treat cancer patients. Frank Borman plans to move the Chatsworth, California based laser patent research company, Patlex Corp., to a business park he is building at Cotorro Court in Las Cruces. Wal-Mart Discount City will be expanding its Lohman Avenue store and employing thirty additional area residents. Construction is expected to be complete in late summer.

Las Vegas Area: The Federal Aviation Administration has awarded the city of Las Vegas a $210,000 airport improvement grant for installation of a water supply system.

Los Alamos Area: Los Alamos Medical Center has scheduled a $1 million renovation project to begin on May 23. The U.S. Forest Service will allow Copar Pumice Co. of Espanola to begin mining in the Jemez Mountains. Members of the Los Alamos National Laboratory guard force and Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Co. signed a contract two months after the guards walked off their jobs. The strike began March 13th when about 250 security inspectors went on strike protesting Mason & Hanger-Silas Co.'s working conditions and disciplinary policies.

Raton Area: The Pittsburg and Midway Coal Mining Co. York Canyon Mine has gained a purchase contract for four trainloads of coal to be shipped to Arizona Electric Power Company. Company officials temper their optimism about a permanent upturn in production at York Canyon given the unpredictable coal market and other factors. During mid-May, total workforce at York Canyon stood at about 110 union workers and company staff. La Mesa Park Track opened May 13th with approximately 175 employees.

Ruidoso Area: A new business, Apache Future Inc. has located on the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation. Apache Future Inc. will have its headquarters in the Former Job Corps building on the reservation where training will take place. The business could employ from 200 to 300 people by next year. The company will initially manufacture wire harnesses and sub assemblies, but will diversify to fulfill contracts for other items.

Santa Fe Area: The Archdiocese of Santa Fe laid off 21 employees because of financial problems. The archdiocese currently employs about 80 people. The layoffs affect people in vocations, Catholic schools, marriage tribunal, handicapped programs, Hispanic programs, youth programs, Faith in Action, accounting, and food services and maintenance. Actress Greer Garson is donating $3 million for the College of Santa Fe's new motion picture and television production center, Garson Communications Center. Pranzo, an Italian restaurant, will open in late May or early June at Sanbusco Market Center on Montezuma Avenue. The restaurant will seat 80 to 90 people and will feature carry-out pasta, pizza and other foods. Optometec Design Co., a Santa Fe high-tech company specializing in optics-related mechanical design, has been awarded a Small Business Innovation Research contract by the Department of the Navy. A groundbreaking ceremony is scheduled for May 14th for the new St. John's College library.

Taos Area: About 225 employees will be hired by Molycorp during the next few weeks in preparation for the reopening of the Questa molybdenum mine. The $6.5 million annual Molycorp payroll will make it the largest year-round employer in Taos County. The mine will begin processing ore by August 1 and should be producing at about half its capacity by this fall. The Holiday Inn Don Fernando de Taos held its grand opening in mid-May.

NEW MEXICO PERMANENT MASS LAYOFFS AND PLANT CLOSINGS, 1988

New Mexico's Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closing program (PMLPC) is a state/federal cooperative project involving the New Mexico Department of Labor (NM-DOL) and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. PMLPC is authorized under Section 462(e) of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

When workers involved in a layoff at a particular company file 50 or more unemployment claims in a three week period, the business is contacted by an NM-DOL representative to determine the size of and reason for the layoff as well as other related information. Layoff events involving less than 50 workers, but which are related to a previous qualifying event, are also included in the program. Individual worker's unemployment experience is tracked through their filing for bi-weekly unemployment benefits (continued claimants) and, in some cases, the receipt of final payments (exhaustees). With the cooperation of New Mexico employers, NM-DOL has collected this data since 1986. The following summarizes PMLPC occurrences during the 1988 program year.

In 1988, New Mexico's PMLPC survey collected information on 36 layoff events affecting 17 different companies which resulted in the separation of 4,889 employees. Of the separated employees, 1,905 or 39 percent filed initial claims for unemployment insurance. Twenty-three percent (441) of those who filed eventually exhausted unemployment benefits before finding a new job. PMLPC initial claims filers made up less than three percent of the 69,635 initial claims filed throughout New Mexico during 1988.

Seasonal work was the reason most often cited by employers for PMLPC layoffs. The twenty-two seasonal layoff events made up 61 percent of all layoffs while including over 70 percent of all workers. Representing 19 percent of all layoffs but less than six percent of workers, slack work (seven events) was the second most frequently mentioned reason. Other reasons stated included contract completion, corporate downsizing, reducing services to cut costs, and cutting costs to improve profit margin. Other events accounted for 19 percent of layoffs and almost 24 percent of workers.

Workers laid off from seasonal jobs were less likely to appear on unemployment insurance (UI) claims registers than workers laid off for other reasons. Possible reasons for this include migration to other jobs, filing but not qualifying for UI benefits, or choosing not to file UI claims. Conversely, over 90 percent of those laid off due to slack work filed for UI benefits. Overall, 39 percent of laid off workers filed claims. The table below gives an overview of selected PMLPC data compiled during 1988.

SELECTED PMLPC RESULTS FOR 1988

Reason for Layoff	Layoff Events	% of Total	Workers Laid Off	% of Total	Initial Claims	% of Total	% Filing Claims
Seasonal	22	61.1%	3,447	70.5%	1,092	57.3%	31.7%
Slack Work	7	19.4%	285	5.8%	260	13.6%	91.2%
All Others	7	19.4%	1,157	23.7%	553	29.0%	47.8%
Total	36	100.0%	4,889	100.0%	1,905	100.0%	39.0%

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals due to rounding.

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY APRIL 1989				REVISED MARCH 1989				REVISED APRIL 1988			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	683,797	635,729	48,068	7.0%	681,880	629,641	52,239	7.7%	689,058	631,119	57,939	8.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 2/	262,134	247,957	14,177	5.4%	260,718	246,019	14,699	5.6%	263,932	248,185	15,747	6.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	54,838	51,059	3,779	6.9%	55,213	50,970	4,243	7.7%	55,836	51,623	4,213	7.5%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	64,917	62,217	2,700	4.2%	64,891	61,559	3,332	5.1%	66,942	63,165	3,777	5.6%
Catron	1,169	1,010	159	13.6%	1,115	906	209	18.7%	1,108	904	204	18.4%
Chaves	24,110	22,758	1,352	5.6%	23,321	22,413	1,408	5.9%	23,239	21,703	1,536	6.6%
Cibola	9,211	8,195	1,016	11.0%	9,312	8,232	1,080	11.6%	9,257	8,116	1,141	12.3%
Colfax	6,439	5,480	959	14.9%	6,446	5,355	1,091	16.9%	7,020	5,653	1,367	19.5%
Curry	16,239	15,117	1,122	6.9%	16,171	15,055	1,116	6.9%	16,172	14,782	1,390	8.6%
De Baca	956	862	94	9.8%	926	814	112	12.1%	911	805	106	11.6%
Eddy	20,248	18,611	1,637	8.1%	20,381	18,559	1,822	8.9%	19,862	17,893	1,969	9.9%
Grant	10,304	9,386	918	8.9%	10,239	9,212	1,027	10.0%	10,578	9,569	1,009	9.5%
Guadalupe	1,709	1,475	234	13.7%	1,719	1,444	275	16.0%	1,673	1,391	282	16.9%
Harding	429	368	61	14.2%	420	350	70	16.7%	415	335	80	19.3%
Hidalgo	2,592	2,447	145	5.6%	2,592	2,421	171	6.6%	2,509	2,305	204	8.1%
Lea	22,756	21,182	1,574	6.9%	22,880	21,146	1,734	7.6%	22,272	20,570	1,702	7.6%
Lincoln	6,691	6,304	387	5.8%	6,521	6,094	427	6.5%	6,121	5,564	557	9.1%
Luna	6,083	5,315	768	12.6%	6,121	5,277	844	13.8%	6,104	5,212	892	14.6%
McKinley	17,575	15,922	1,653	9.4%	17,694	15,884	1,810	10.2%	17,743	15,588	2,155	12.1%
Mora	1,204	815	389	32.3%	1,219	786	433	35.5%	1,394	824	570	40.9%
Otero	18,925	17,504	1,421	7.5%	18,958	17,383	1,575	8.3%	18,816	17,083	1,733	9.2%
Quay	4,813	4,546	267	5.5%	4,704	4,425	279	5.9%	4,583	4,217	366	8.0%
Rio Arriba	13,633	11,404	2,229	16.4%	13,768	11,108	2,660	19.3%	14,514	11,612	2,902	20.0%
Roosevelt	7,546	7,208	338	4.5%	7,328	6,958	370	5.0%	7,405	6,952	453	6.1%
Sandoval	26,831	25[illegible]50	1,781	6.6%	27,045	24,975	2,070	7.7%	26,882	24,827	2,055	7.6%
San Juan	32,173	28,806	3,367	10.5%	32,223	28,521	3,702	11.5%	33,178	28,749	4,429	13.3%
San Miguel	9,736	8,824	912	9.4%	9,680	8,610	1,070	11.1%	10,229	8,916	1,313	12.8%
Sierra	2,632	2,502	130	4.9%	2,625	2,466	159	6.1%	2,519	2,370	149	5.9%
Socorro	5,904	5,507	397	6.7%	5,848	5,374	474	8.1%	6,185	5,611	574	9.3%
Taos	10,399	8,133	2,266	21.8%	10,030	8,055	1,975	19.7%	10,419	7,406	3,013	28.9%
Torrance	3,590	3,260	330	9.2%	3,520	3,129	391	11.1%	3,467	3,088	379	10.9%
Union	2,113	1,979	134	6.3%	2,053	1,894	159	7.7%	1,933	1,771	162	8.4%
Valencia	15,898	14,526	1,372	8.6%	15,699	14,247	1,452	9.2%	15,840	14,330	1,510	9.5%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
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NATIONAL CAREER CONFERENCE

The New Mexico State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC) is hosting the Twelfth Annual National SOICC Conference at the Hilton Inn in Albuquerque, July 31 through August 3, 1989. There will be several nationally known speakers as well as a number of workshops on career, education, employment and related topics. Several sessions will feature discussions of national and regional Workforce 2000 employment and labor issues. For agenda, registration and further information, contact Charles Lehman (505) 841-8636 or Pauline Chavez (505) 841-8455 in Albuquerque.

#5624-2
7-12-89

New Mexico Labor Market Review

Garrey Carruthers
Governor

Paul M. Garcia
Secretary

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Volume 18, No. 5, June 30, 1989
Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
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New Mexico's unemployment rate fell for the second straight month in May, dropping from 7.0 to 6.5 percent, according to estimates released by Paul Garcia, Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Labor. This represents the state's lowest May unemployment rate since 1979. Approximately 12,100 fewer persons are now unemployed in New Mexico compared with May of last year when the jobless rate hovered at 8.3 percent. The number of New Mexicans receiving unemployment insurance declined by 7.5 percent this year, falling from a monthly average of 12,135 in the first five months of 1988 to a monthly average of 11,226 for the same time period in 1989. The U.S. unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 5.0 percent in May, down from 5.1 percent in April and 5.4 percent last May. The Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers) for the nation increased by 0.6 percent over the month for a May 1988 to May 1989 increase of 5.4 percent. A comparison of the New Mexico unemployment rate for April (the latest month for which data are available) with neighboring states showed that Colorado and Texas had unemployment rates virtually identical to New Mexico's at 6.8 and 7.0 respectively. Oklahoma, Arizona, and Utah had rates somewhat lower at 5.7, 5.4 and 5.1 percent. The Louisiana rate of 9.6 percent was the highest in the nation in April.

Nonagricultural payroll employment in New Mexico rose by 2,600 jobs between April and May to reach a total of 553,300. Construction, manufacturing, trade and services showed gains over April but construction growth was less than the usual seasonal increase. The manufacturing growth was due to an increase in lumber products as well as numerous minor increases in "other" durable and nondurable items. The mining, transportation & public utilities, and government sectors all lost jobs since April. Oil and gas extraction lost 100 jobs, accounting for the decline in mining. Communication & public utilities lost 300 jobs since April, while transportation gained 200 jobs. The decline in the government sector was due to the end of spring semester at some state universities.

The Department of Labor employer survey of nonagricultural employment shows a May-to-May increase of 13,800 jobs statewide (a 2.6 percent annual increase) despite continuing weakness in mining, construction and transportation & public utilities. Significant contributors to the annual increase include manufacturing (1,500 jobs), trade (4,800), services (4,700) and government (3,800). The forward impetus of the growing sectors continues to result in employment momentum for the state.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	May, 1989	Apr. 1989	May, 1988	Apr. 1989	May. 1988
Civilian Labor Force	691,200	683,700	684,700	+7,500	+6,500
Employment	646,600	635,700	628,000	+10,900	+18,600
Unemployment	44,600	48,000	56,700	-3,400	-12,100
Rate	6.5%	7.0%	8.3%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM MAY 1989	REVISED APR 1989	REVISED MAY 1988	MAY CHANGE FROM	
				APR 1989	MAY 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	553,300	550,700	539,500	2,600	13,800
MINING	15,200	15,300	15,300	-100	-100
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,100	9,200	9,300	-100	-200
CONSTRUCTION	29,900	29,200	30,700	700	-800
MANUFACTURING	40,700	40,400	39,200	300	1,500
DURABLE GOODS	27,800	27,600	26,500	200	1,300
Lumber & Wood Products	2,500	2,400	2,500	100	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
Elec & Electronic Equip	5,700	5,700	5,300	0	400
Transportation Equipment	5,300	5,400	5,100	-100	200
Other Durable Goods	11,600	11,400	11,000	200	600
NONDURABLE GOODS	12,900	12,800	12,700	100	200
Food & Kindred Products	3,700	3,700	3,600	0	100
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,500	6,400	100	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,600	28,700	29,200	-100	-600
TRANSPORTATION	13,800	13,600	13,500	200	300
Railroad Transportation	2,000	1,900	2,100	100	-100
Trucking & Warehousing	6,800	6,700	6,500	100	300
Other Transportation	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,800	15,100	15,700	-300	-900
Communication	6,500	6,600	6,600	-100	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,300	8,500	9,100	-200	-800
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	134,100	132,200	129,300	1,900	4,800
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,400	23,400	23,200	0	200
Durable Goods	13,600	13,600	13,400	0	200
Nondurable Goods	9,800	9,800	9,800	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	110,700	108,800	106,100	1,900	4,600
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,500	4,300	4,300	200	200
General Merchandise Stores	12,300	12,000	11,700	300	600
Food Stores	15,100	14,800	14,600	300	500
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	13,900	13,800	13,700	100	200
Apparel & Accessories	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,300	4,300	4,400	0	-100
Eating & Drinking Places	43,100	42,100	40,400	1,000	2,700
Miscellaneous Retail	12,200	12,200	11,800	0	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,500	27,500	27,000	0	500
Banking	7,900	7,900	8,100	0	-200
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,000	0	200
Insur Agents, Brokers & Service	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
Real Estate	6,500	6,400	6,000	100	500
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,800	5,900	5,900	-100	-100
SERVICES	132,000	131,200	127,300	800	4,700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,000	11,500	11,400	500	600
Personal Services	6,100	6,600	6,000	-500	100
Business Services	32,300	32,100	31,300	200	1,000
Health Services	32,300	32,100	31,600	200	700
Legal Services	4,500	4,500	4,400	0	100
Educational Services	5,900	5,900	5,500	0	400
Social Services	7,900	7,900	7,700	0	200
Membership Organizations	6,300	6,000	6,400	300	-100
Other Services	24,700	24,600	23,000	100	1,700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	145,300	146,200	141,500	-900	3,800
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,100	30,600	30,300	500	800
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	114,200	115,600	111,200	-1,400	3,000
State Government 2/	50,000	51,500	48,700	-1,500	1,300
Universities	22,200	23,900	21,600	-1,700	600
Local Government	64,200	64,100	62,500	100	1,700
Schools	39,600	39,900	38,700	-300	900

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate is now at 4.9 percent or 5 tenths of a percentage point lower than in April. Unemployment decreased by 1,200 since April while the number of Albuquerque job seekers was 3,100 less than in May 1988.

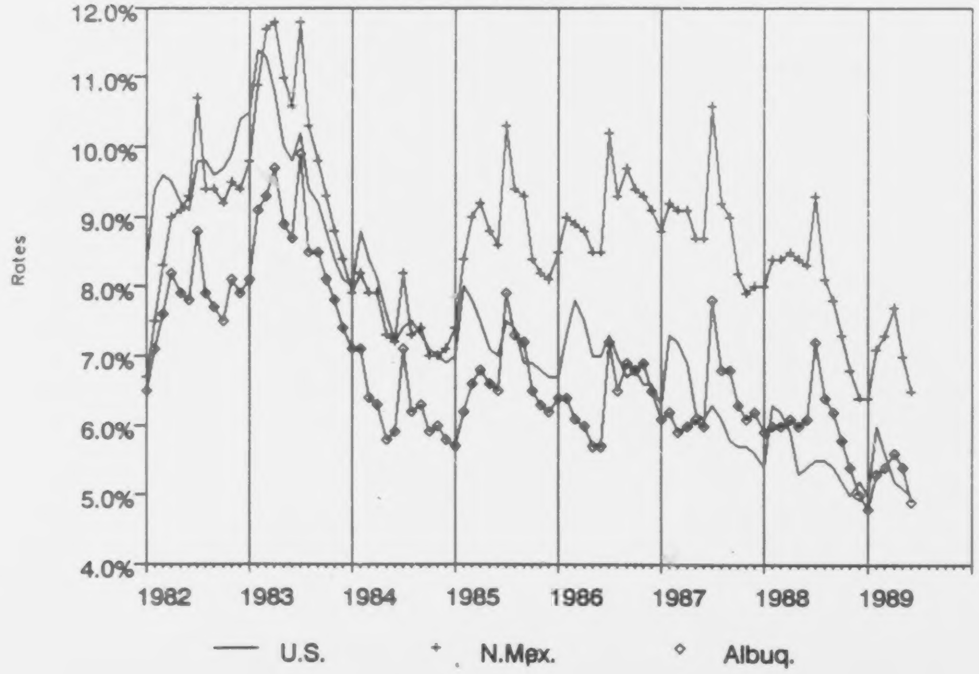
According to the monthly survey of employers in Albuquerque, changes in most sectors of nonagricultural employment were slight. Employment in the mining, transportation & public utilities, and services sectors was stable over the month. Manufacturing lost 100 and government 400 jobs since April. In manufacturing, the durable goods subsector was down over the month, due mainly to a layoff at a major employer in the transportation equipment sector. Construction grew by 300 jobs, somewhat less than could be expected given the onset of summer weather. Trade increased by 800 and finance, insurance & real estate by 100 over April, both increases better than the seasonal expectations.

Total nonagricultural employment in Bernalillo County grew by 5,000 since May 1988 for a 2.1 percent annual increase. Construction showed no change during that period, remaining at 14,900 jobs. Transportation & public utilities also remained unchanged over the year.

Trade has increased by a substantial 1,800 jobs over the last year, despite a poor performance by wholesale trade. The finance, insurance & real estate sector has increased by 400 jobs over the year, with an increase in banking of 100 and in insurance of 200. Service employment has increased by 1,200 with all subsectors showing increases. Government increased by 1,500 jobs over last May, virtually all in education-related state and local government.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	May. 1989	Apr. 1989	May. 1988	Apr. 1989	May.1988
Civilian Labor Force	263,800	262,100	263,000	+1,700	+ 800
Employment	250,900	248,000	247,000	+2,900	+3,900
Unemployment	12,900	14,100	16,000	-1,200	-3,100
Rate	4.9%	5.4%	6.1%		

Unemployment Rates
Not Seasonally Adjusted



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM MAY 1989	REVISED APR 1989	REVISED MAY 1988	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1989	MAY CHANGE FROM MAY 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	240,300	239,600	235,300	700	5,000
MINING	100	100	200	0	-100
CONSTRUCTION	14,900	14,600	14,900	300	0
MANUFACTURING	20,500	20,600	20,300	-100	200
Durable Goods	14,800	14,900	14,700	-100	100
Nondurable Goods	5,700	5,700	5,600	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,700	12,700	12,700	0	0
Transportation	6,900	6,900	6,600	0	300
Communication	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,400	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61,700	60,900	59,900	800	1,800
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,200	14,200	14,400	0	-200
Durable Goods	9,400	9,400	9,500	0	-100
Nondurable Goods	4,800	4,800	4,900	0	-100
RETAIL TRADE	47,500	46,700	45,500	800	2,000
General Merchandise Stores	4,900	4,700	4,600	200	300
Food Stores	5,500	5,300	5,100	200	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	19,100	18,800	18,100	300	1,000
Other Retail Trade	13,000	12,900	12,700	100	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,300	15,200	14,900	100	400
Banking	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,700	4,700	4,500	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	7,200	7,100	7,100	100	100
SERVICES	67,100	67,100	65,900	0	1,200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,700	3,600	3,700	100	0
Personal Services	3,200	3,400	3,000	-200	200
Business Services	22,000	21,900	21,900	100	100
Health Services	15,200	15,100	15,000	100	200
Social Services	3,400	3,300	3,200	100	200
Membership Organizations	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0
Other Services	17,600	17,800	17,100	-200	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	48,000	48,400	46,500	-400	1,500
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,700	13,600	13,500	100	200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	34,300	34,800	33,000	-500	1,300
State Government	12,700	13,300	12,100	-600	600
Local Government	21,600	21,500	20,900	100	700

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM MAY 1989	REVISED APR 1989	REVISED MAY 1988	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1989	MAY CHANGE FROM MAY 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	42,050	42,050	40,700	0	1,350
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	100
MANUFACTURING	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	-100
Durable Goods	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Nondurable Goods	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,350	1,350	1,400	0	-50
Transportation	500	500	550	0	-50
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	850	850	850	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,100	9,000	8,700	100	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	950	900	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	8,150	8,050	7,800	100	350
General Merchandise Stores	850	850	850	0	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,100	0	50
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	1,050	1,050	950	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	3,200	3,200	3,200	0	0
Other Retail Trade	1,900	1,800	1,700	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,750	1,750	1,650	0	100
SERVICES	6,700	6,800	6,300	-100	400
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	700	700	700	0	0
Business Services	1,350	1,350	1,300	0	50
Health Services	1,850	1,850	1,800	0	50
Social Services	300	300	300	0	0
Other Services	2,500	2,600	2,200	-100	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17,200	17,200	16,700	0	500
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,300	4,200	4,300	100	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	12,900	13,000	12,400	-100	500
State Government	7,100	7,300	6,800	-200	300
Local Government	5,800	5,700	5,600	100	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM MAY 1989	REVISED APR 1989	REVISED MAY 1988	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1989	MAY CHANGE FROM MAY 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	56,000	55,250	54,850	750	1,150
MINING	100	100	50	0	50
CONSTRUCTION	2,500	2,400	2,600	100	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,650	1,650	1,600	0	50
Durable Goods	1,050	1,050	1,000	0	50
Nondurable Goods	600	600	600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	-100
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	650	650	750	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,150	10,900	10,750	250	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	900	900	850	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,250	10,000	9,900	250	350
General Merchandise Stores	950	950	950	0	0
Food Stores	1,250	1,250	1,150	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	850	800	800	50	50
Eating & Drinking Places	4,600	4,500	4,400	100	200
Other Retail Trade	2,600	2,500	2,600	100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,900	1,900	2,000	0	-100
SERVICES	15,050	14,550	14,500	500	550
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,150	2,000	2,050	150	100
Business Services	3,200	3,200	3,200	0	0
Health Services	3,600	3,600	3,400	0	200
Social Services	800	750	750	50	50
Other Services	5,300	5,000	5,100	300	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22,550	22,650	22,150	-100	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,650	1,550	1,650	100	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	20,900	21,100	20,500	-200	400
State Government 3/	16,800	16,800	16,300	0	500
Local Government	4,100	4,300	4,200	-200	-100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS MAY 1989	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS APR 1989	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS MAY 1988	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS MAY 1989	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS APR 1989	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS MAY 1988	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS MAY 1989	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS APR 1989	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS MAY 1988
MINING	$552.34	$537.35	$551.44	44.4	43.3	45.2	12.44	12.41	12.20
CONSTRUCTION	$424.54	$446.06	$424.13	38.7	39.3	37.7	10.97	11.35	11.25
MANUFACTURING	$349.34	$350.47	$358.50	40.2	40.1	40.6	8.69	8.74	8.83
Durable Goods	$359.64	$362.64	$373.19	40.5	40.7	41.1	8.88	8.91	9.08
Nondurable Goods	$299.85	$300.31	$319.48	38.1	38.7	39.2	7.87	7.76	8.15
COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	$552.75	$531.55	$540.40	40.2	39.2	40.0	13.75	13.56	13.51
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$214.01	$209.56	$205.36	31.8	31.0	31.4	6.73	6.76	6.54
Wholesale Trade	$338.91	$341.88	$324.45	38.6	38.5	34.7	8.78	8.88	9.35
Retail Trade	$189.39	$183.49	$182.34	30.4	29.5	30.8	6.23	6.22	5.92
BANKING	$253.93	$248.57	$222.00	37.9	37.1	37.0	6.70	6.70	6.00

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS MAY 1989	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS APR 1989	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS MAY 1988	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS MAY 1989	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS APR 1989	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS MAY 1988	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS MAY 1989	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS APR 1989	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS MAY 1988
MANUFACTURING	$375.72	$373.46	$377.10	40.4	40.2	40.9	9.30	9.29	9.22
Durable Goods	$401.29	$398.11	$395.85	41.2	41.0	41.8	9.74	9.71	9.47
Nondurable Goods	$299.44	$298.17	$316.23	38.0	37.6	38.1	7.88	7.93	8.30

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

	May 1989	Apr.1989	May. 1988	Percent Change Apr.'89-May '89	Percent Change May '88-May '89
CPI-U	123.8	123.1	117.5	+0.6%	+5.4%
CPI-W	122.5	121.8	116.2	+0.6%	+5.4%

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

CPI-U - All Urban Consumers
CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Area Economic Activity

Statewide: Eleven of New Mexico's 24 savings and loans lost money in 1988. The losses totaled $494 million or three times the losses of 1984. New Mexico banks are in fairly good condition with only thirteen out of 90 New Mexico banks reporting negative return on assets for 1988. Southwest Distributing Co. plans to close its branch warehouses by the end of July as part of a statewide consolidation. A large central warehouse for the food and beverage distributor in Albuquerque was completed recently. As a result, company branch warehouses in Farmington, Santa Fe, Roswell and Las Cruces will close and operations will move to Albuquerque. According to statistics compiled by Grant Thornton, a national management consulting firm, organized labor continued to decline in New Mexico manufacturing industries last year. According to the survey, the proportion of manufacturing workers that are unionized in New Mexico declined from 15.3 percent in 1984 to 10.4 percent last year. Northern New Mexico's apple and cherry crops were severely damaged by a series of cold nights in late April and early May.

Albuquerque Area: Intel Corp. has laid off 35 employees at its Rio Rancho plant as part of a companywide cost cutting program announced in April. The employees laid off were in administrative, management and engineering areas. Originally, Intel's plan was to lay off 80 of the 1,450 employees at the Rio Rancho plant. The Beach Water Park opened in late May for its third season. Roadway Package System (RPS), a small-package delivery service, opened a terminal in Albuquerque in May. RPS terminal, on Commercial Avenue N.E., employs about 20 people including package handlers, management staff, and seven independent pickup/delivery contractors. The Marriott hotel plans to open a Residence Inn on the north side of I-40 and south of American Square. Residence Inn will consist of 14 two-story buildings with eight suites in each. Groundbreaking is scheduled for August. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. will move four of its existing Albuquerque offices to a new building in September. The one-story office and warehouse complex, to be known as the AT&T Building, is being built in the Broadbent Business Park on Menaul Blvd. N.E. The AT&T groups that will move to the new location are large and small business sales and services, the long-distance network staff, the staff which sells to various military agencies, AT&T's computer operators and the staff which moves and stores AT&T materials. AT&T's largest facility in the state, operator services, will remain at 2400 Wellesley N.E. The Albuquerque VA Medical Center may receive about $1.5 in emergency funding. The Albuquerque VA hospital was forced to close 50 of the 300 beds it had been operating and reduce services to many veterans because of national budgetary shortfalls. Regardless of whether the hospital receives emergency money, the 30 bed special ward that helps prepare the chronic mentally ill for independent living will be restored. Hardee's has closed two of its four fast-food restaurants in the Albuquerque area due to a lack of business. Twenty-seven employees were offered employment at two remaining locations. Zinn's Bakeries have closed their two locations at Montgomery Blvd. N.E. and Kathryn Ave. S.E. Cottonwood Mall, the proposed shopping center on Albuquerque's West Side, is expecting to break ground late in 1990. The mall, which will be located on Coors Road north of Paseo del Norte, is expected to open in 1992.

Alamogordo Area: Fire danger shut down logging and road building in the Lincoln National Forest in the latter part of May, idling about 45 employees. Logging won't resume until the forest gets a good rain. Groundbreaking ceremonies were held in late May for a half-million dollar improvement program at Alamogordo White Sands Regional Airport. Highland Construction of Las Cruces is the contractor for the program, which will add safety measures and added parking capacity. Quality Plus grocery store, located on 10th Street and College Avenue, closed its doors in June. The store employs 39 people, and Alamogordo employees will be offered transfers within the chain. Peter Piper Pizza representatives have announced that they will be opening a pizza parlor in Alamogordo. They will be hiring approximately 40 people locally. Opening date is set for mid-July.

Artesia Area: The new Federal Law Enforcement Center is scheduled to open this fall. The federal government purchased the site for about $600,000 and will spend $6.4 million on renovations and additions. The center will bring 120 to 130 positions to Artesia to train agents of the U.S. Border Patrol, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Custom Service and Fish & Wildlife Service.

Belen / Los Lunas Area: Construction for the new Wal-Mart began this month. The estimated cost of the store is $1.7 million. The work is expected to be complete in about eight months. Valencia Presbyterian Hospital recently laid off eight employees because of a decreasing number of patients, and the future existence of the hospital is in question. One reason cited for the drop in patients has been the recent expansion of Health Maintenance Organizations which mandate that subscribers use hospitals in Albuquerque.

Carlsbad Area: The AMAX Potash Corp. announced two years ago that because of poor market and economic conditions within the potash industry, it would close by the end of 1989. Today, the company employs 330 people and is developing a new ore zone that should employ an additional 30 people. The state's potash industry has taken a dramatic upturn thanks to an anti-dumping agreement with Canada. The five-year agreement, signed in January 1988 by the U.S. government and Canadian potash producers, prohibits Canada from selling potash in the U.S. market at prices below average production costs.

Clovis / Portales Area: Construction of a new Portales National Guard Armory is scheduled to begin in late 1990. A site near the municipal airport has been tentatively selected. A firm that renovates passenger aircraft, Erickson Remmert, is making plans to locate in Fort Sumner. Erickson Remmert, a subsidiary of Aerosierra of Durango, Mexico, is negotiating a five-year contract with the City of Clovis. If negotiations are successful, Erickson Remmert will employ 20 people initially. Hilltop Plaza held its grand opening celebration in early June.

Deming Area: Cyprus Minerals Corporation (CMC) has proposed reactivation of the Asarco copper mill west of Deming. CMC's proposal has been submitted to the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division for approval and is currently being reviewed. CMC will spend $1 million to $1.5 million to rehabilitate the mill and construct tailings ponds. CMC officials estimate the mill would generate 30 jobs in Luna County and would process a projected 400 tons of zinc and copper ore daily. Groundbreaking ceremonies were held for construction of a new Border Foods plant at the Deming Industrial Park in early June. The building is expected to be complete by August 1990. The work force, currently at 35 permanent positions year round and seasonal employment at over 400, is expected to grow with the new plant. Border Foods Inc. specializes in the processing of green chilies and jalapenos.

Espanola Area: The city of Espanola will receive a $295,000 federal grant for the construction of a senior center. The center will house facilities for treatment of stroke victims. The cost of the project is estimated to be more than $1 million.

Farmington Area: A pipeline to be built in the San Juan Basin this summer may provide hundreds of temporary jobs. Between 200 to 300 construction workers are expected to be employed. The pipeline is called a 'gathering system' because it will collect natural gas from as many as 400 coal seam wells. U.S. Enertek Inc., one of San Juan County's largest employers, has reorganized under Chapter 11. The Farmington-based company employs 180 people. Farmington's issuance of building permits remained sluggish in April. Farmington issued four permits to build single family dwellings and one commercial building permit. P&A Inc. laid off 15 employees due to oil field work slowing down.

Hobbs Area: Hobbs building permits shot up in April thanks to the construction of a new Furr's Supermarket in the Broadmoor Mall. The project will cost up to $2.28 million bringing the month's permit total to $2,367,000. This compares to permits valued at $597,000 in March and $602,600 in April of 1988. Total building permits issued stand at $3.8 million compared to $1.9 million issued last year at this time. Recent weekly oil rig counts show between 12 and 14 operating rigs for the Lea County area. Auto Zone is scheduled to open this month and about 15 people will be hired. Bids for construction of the Robert Moran Petroleum and Technology Building will be opened in late July. Actual construction of the building is expected to cost about $2.7 million.

Las Cruces Area: Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) officials will select the technology for the Ground Based Free Electron Laser (GBFEL) located near Orogrande at White Sands Missile Range. The two companies vying for the design contract, which is to be awarded in September, are Boeing Aerospace and TRW Space and Technology Group. Since 1987, about $453 million has been allocated to the SDI experiment. A Houston company plans a $21 million hospital in Las Cruces. Lakeland Health Care Co. expects to break ground in about five months for a 100-bed general hospital east of the Mesilla Valley Mall.

Las Vegas Area: A new Wal-Mart in Las Vegas, expected to open this fall, could provide 155 jobs to area residents. Wal-Mart has 1,285 stores in 25 states, including 15 in New Mexico.

Raton Area: The Pittsburg and Midway Coal Mining Co. is adding 24 union employees to its permanent workforce at the York Canyon complex. Other developments for the mine include a new contract between P&M and the United Mine Workers of America, plans to run the surface mine drag line, plans to run pre-stripping operations at the surface mine, a test burn of York Canyon coal being conducted this month by Public Service Company of Colorado, and the addition of several supervisors and company employees.

Ruidoso Area: The Ruidoso Downs of New Mexico racetrack kicked off its four month racing season in May. Apache Future Inc. opened for business with 18 employees. The company expects to employ 100 people by year end and perhaps 200 to 300 by Christmas of 1990. The Apache Future Company repairs passenger bus parts and computer circuit boards, and is getting a machine shop ready to manufacture bus parts along with electrical wiring for rail cars, air conditioners and forklifts. An agreement between Molycorp Inc. and the Mescalero Apache Tribe to mine two elements on the reservation has been signed. A joint leasing-operating agreement to develop a deposit of yttrium and zirconium on the reservation in southeastern New Mexico has been announced.

Santa Fe Area: The Picuris Pueblo and real estate developers will ask the Bureau of Indian Affairs to guarantee payment on an all-suites hotel south of downtown Santa Fe. If the federal agency approves, construction could begin as early as August. Eight Pueblos have joined in an effort to open a Pueblo North Market Center to be located on the Tesuque reservation. The center should be opened within the next two years. The center plans to include a museum, a retail center, a traditional foods restaurant, an outdoor village, an amphitheater, a training center and research unit and archive. The supervisor of the Santa Fe National Forest ruled recently that a decision made by forest officials to allow pumice mining in the Jemez Mountains was correct despite objections from local residents and environmentalists. Construction of single family housing continued to dominate building activity in Santa Fe in the first quarter of 1989. For the first three months of the year, construction of single-family housing, including single-family detached houses, condominiums and townhouses, totaled 73 percent of the construction in Santa Fe. Bellamah Community Development, which is owned mostly by Public Service Company of New Mexico, had promised to give the City of Santa Fe about 27.4 acres of right of way at the western edge of Tierra Contenta for the Santa Fe bypass. However, Bellamah has filed a federal bankruptcy petition and the original owner of the land is suing for foreclosure. The State of New Mexico will file suit to condemn the land in Tierra Contenta. Construction is expected to begin in September on a new downtown hotel, Plaza Real, a 45-room hotel which should be open next April. A union-based partnership, ERISA Mortgage Co. of Albuquerque, obtained financing for the $4.5 million hotel. The site is now a parking lot next to the Santa Fe Public Library. A new restaurant called Comecalle will be open by the second week in June. La Fonda, Santa Fe's oldest hotel, will add a 7,500 square feet meeting room, capable of seating 500 people, and 20 to 30 new suites. Santa Cruz Dam will undergo a complete overhaul late this summer and a fresh coat of concrete will be set. Twin Mountain Construction Co. of Albuquerque was awarded the contract. The company will employ as many as 100 people when it starts pouring concrete in September.

Silver City Area: Casco de Oro, a Nevada corporation, is moving closer to opening a placer gold mine in the Knight Peak area of the Burro Mountains. Procedures to mine 700,000 tons of ore over a 3 to 5 year period are being pursued. Up to 86 persons could be employed if the mine opens. Improvements to the Hurley smelter continue--Chino Mines Co. is planning to spend about $12 million at the plant this summer. During the peak of construction work about 200 workers will be employed on maintenance and modification projects. This year's work will focus on general maintenance and repair, improvements and upkeep on environmental controls, and installation of equipment. Environmentalists plan to make the sale of 8500 acres of undeveloped wilderness in the Gila National Forest the target of a legal battle against the U.S. Forest Service, which sold part of the site to Stone Forest Industries. The timing of the sale is one issue and the presence of a rare owl is another.

Tucumcari Area: A $2.6 million truck stop that will employ approximately 150 people will be built at the First Street and I-40 interchange. The truck stop, called McStop, will include a large McDonald's restaurant and an Exxon service station. Construction will begin on August 1 and McStop plans to open at the end of September.

Unemployment Insurance Claimant Characteristics

An important indicator of the strengths and weaknesses of an economy is the administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance Program. The New Mexico Department of Labor maintains records on people filing for unemployment compensation in New Mexico. Claimant characteristic data is maintained by age, sex, occupation, industry, ethnic origin, and claim duration. Changes in these areas for the insured unemployed are reflected in the following table and charts.

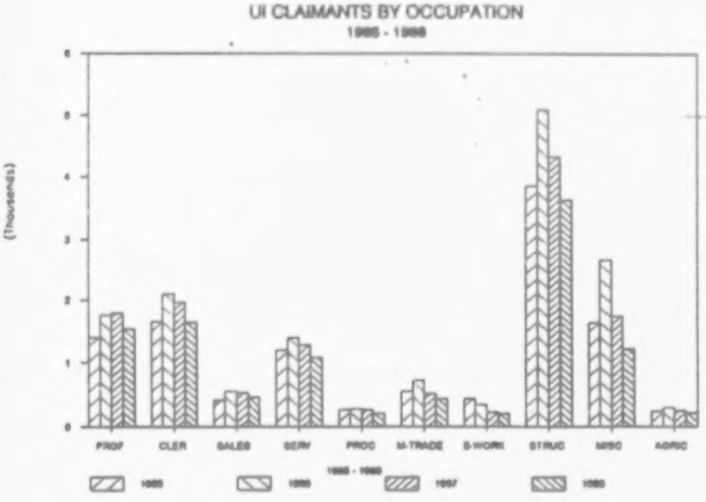
The most dramatic changes occurred in 1986. During this time, there were substantial increases in claimants in the professional, clerical, structural, building occupation and miscellaneous occupation categories. The 1986 upsurge in these categories remained level through 1987 before declining to 1985 levels in 1988.

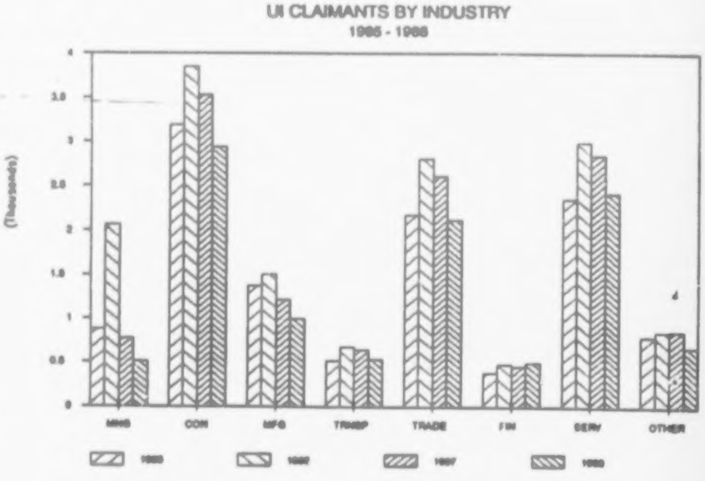
Between 1985 and 1988, there was only slight variation in the share that each industrial sector represented of total claims with the dramatic exception of the mining industry which increased from 7.5 to 13.6 percent of the total from 1985 to 1986. This was attributable to the downturn in the oil and gas industry. Another exception was the finance, insurance, and real estate sector, which rose from 3.3% in 1985 to 4.6% in 1988. Other industries which were adversely affected by economic conditions between 1985 and 1988 were the construction and transportation sectors. Both of these sectors experienced a similar, although smaller, increase in insured unemployment.

As the following table demonstrates, about 62 percent of the insured unemployed are between the ages of 25 and 44. This remains constant throughout all four years. In addition, there was little variation in the ethnic make up of the claimant population. Hispanics made up about 50 percent of the whole, while white (not hispanic) and nonwhite (Native American, Asian, and Black) made up the remainder. The male-female ratio for the insured unemployed remained stable at about two-thirds male and one-third female except in 1986 when the male proportion became significantly larger. This may be because of the direct affect the downturn in the oil and gas industry had on male-dominated industries and occupations, particularly mining and construction.

There was little variation in claim duration during this four-year period. The highest concentration of the insured unemployed is in the 5 - 14 week interval. About one-third of the claims were in the five-week-or-less intervals.

The years 1987 and 1988 reflect declines in the total number of insured unemployed. Following the nationwide trend in reduced claims, 1989 will probably see continued declines in insured unemployment for most categories in the claimant characteristics data.



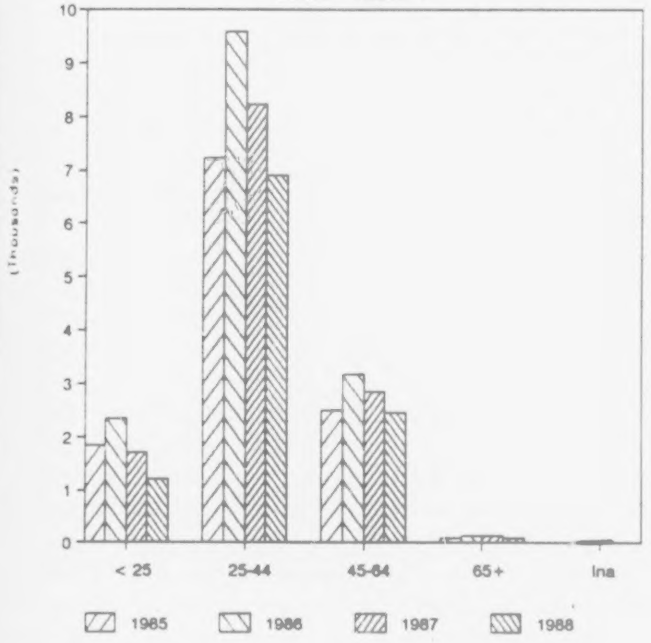


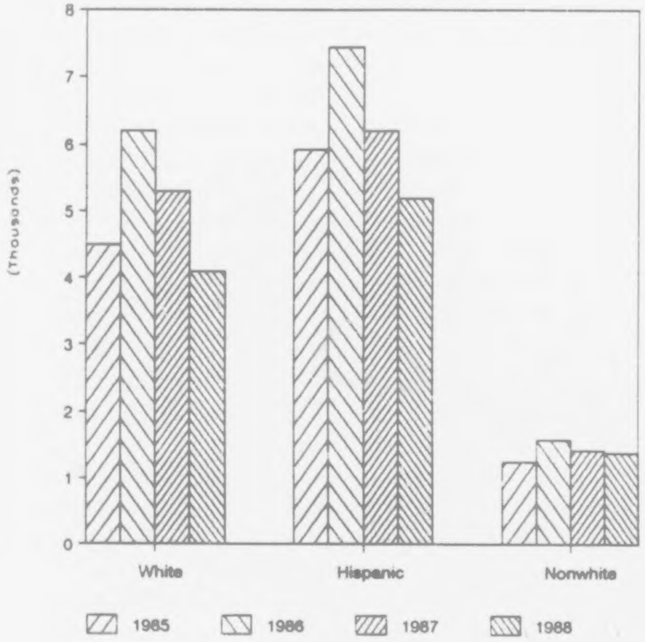
NEW MEXICO UI CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS -- 1985 THROUGH 1988

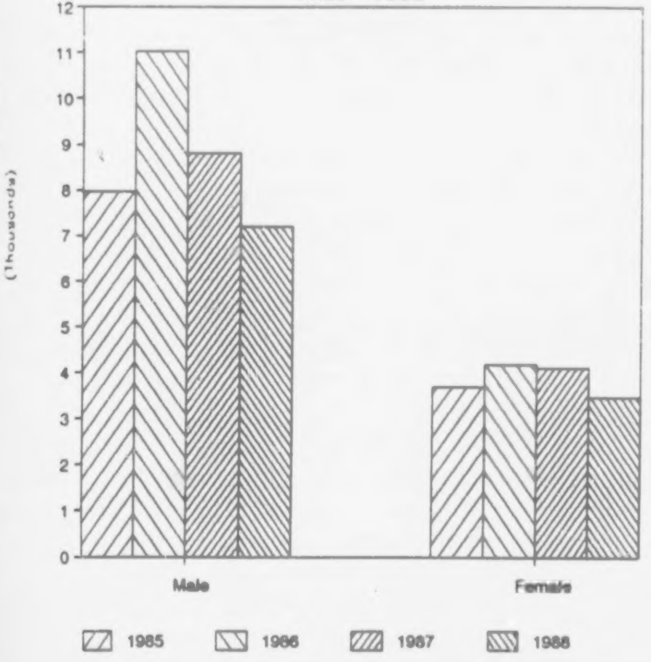
	1985		1986		1987		1988		PERCENTAGE CHANGE		
	NO.	% OF TOTAL	NO.	% OF TOTAL	NO.	% OF TOTAL	NO.	% OF TOTAL	85 - 86	85 - 87	85 - 88
TOTAL	11,677	100	15,222	100	12,920	100	10,672	100	30.4	10.6	-8.6
SEX											
Male	7,971	68.3	11,029	72.5	8,817	68.2	7,208	67.5	38.4	10.6	-9.6
Female	3,706	31.7	4,193	27.5	4,103	31.8	3,464	32.5	13.1	10.7	-6.5
AGE											
Under 25	1,842	15.8	2,349	15.4	1,720	13.3	1,221	11.4	27.5	-6.6	-33.7
25-44	7,238	62.0	9,582	62.9	8,226	63.7	6,912	64.8	32.4	13.6	-4.5
45-64	2,508	21.5	3,163	20.8	2,843	22.0	2,448	22.9	26.1	13.4	-2.4
65+	88	0.8	127	0.8	128	1.0	91	0.8	43.4	44.9	2.6
Ina	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	200.0	-100.0
ETHNIC ORIGIN											
White	4,496	38.5	6,199	40.7	5,299	41.0	4,091	38.3	37.9	17.9	-9.0
Hispanic	5,932	50.8	7,437	48.9	6,202	48.0	5,196	48.7	25.4	4.6	-12.4
Nonwhite	1,249	10.7	1,586	10.4	1,419	11.0	1,385	13.0	27.0	13.6	10.9
OCCUPATION											
Professional	1,404	12.0	1,757	11.5	1,788	13.8	1,535	14.4	25.2	27.4	9.3
Clerical	1,647	14.1	2,096	13.8	1,960	15.2	1,636	15.3	27.2	19.0	-0.7
Sales	419	3.6	556	3.7	528	4.1	462	4.3	32.6	26.0	10.1
Services	1,200	10.3	1,399	9.2	1,283	9.9	1,086	10.2	16.6	7.0	-9.5
Processing	266	2.3	284	1.9	262	2.0	205	1.9	6.6	-1.5	-23.1
Machine Trades	554	4.7	726	4.8	520	4.0	444	4.2	31.1	-6.2	-19.9
Benchwork	443	3.8	345	2.3	236	1.8	209	2.0	-22.2	-46.7	-52.8
Structural	3,864	33.1	5,096	33.5	4,340	33.6	3,644	34.1	31.9	12.3	-5.7
Miscellaneous	1,639	14.0	2,664	17.5	1,742	13.5	1,225	11.5	62.6	6.3	-25.3
Agricultural	241	2.1	299	2.0	261	2.0	226	2.1	24.1	8.2	-6.1
INDUSTRY											
Mining	879	7.5	2,067	13.6	767	5.9	504	4.7	135.3	-12.7	-42.6
Construction	3,198	27.4	3,855	25.3	3,538	27.4	2,936	27.5	20.5	10.6	-8.2
Manufacturing	1,378	11.8	1,503	9.9	1,219	9.4	1,001	9.4	9.1	-11.5	-27.3
Transportation	511	4.4	673	4.4	641	5.0	529	5.0	31.9	25.6	3.6
Trade	2,177	18.6	2,799	18.4	2,603	20.1	2,119	19.9	28.6	19.6	-2.7
Finance	381	3.3	473	3.1	449	3.5	487	4.6	24.3	17.9	27.9
Services	2,358	20.2	2,995	19.7	2,843	22.0	2,423	22.7	27.0	20.5	2.7
Other	795	6.8	857	5.6	860	6.7	673	6.3	7.7	8.2	-15.3
CLAIM DURATION											
1-2 Weeks	2,314	19.8	3,115	20.5	2,472	19.1	1,975	18.5	34.6	6.8	-14.6
3-4 Weeks	1,525	13.1	1,964	12.9	1,535	11.9	2,230	20.9	28.8	0.7	46.2
5-14 Weeks	4,916	42.1	6,389	42.0	5,429	42.0	4,137	38.8	30.0	10.4	-15.9
15+ Weeks	2,922	25.0	3,754	24.7	3,484	27.0	2,330	21.8	28.5	19.2	-20.3

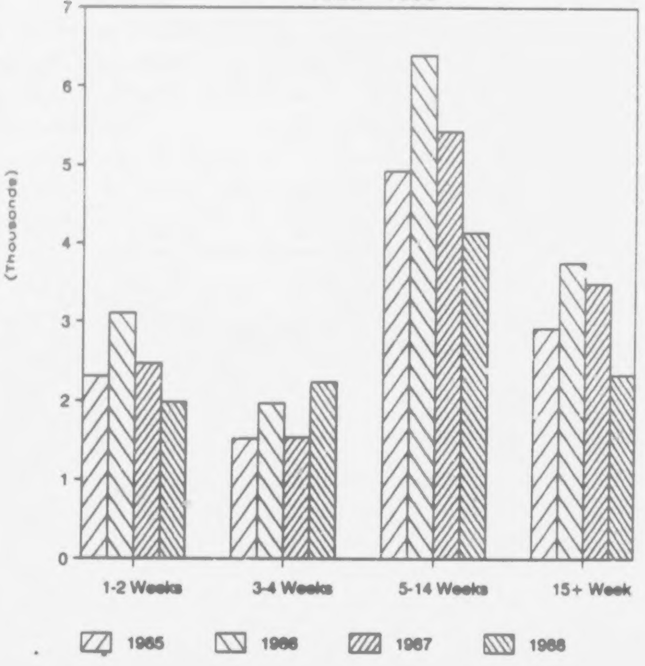
*** Information based on individuals
certifying for a week of unemployment

NEW MEXICO UI CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS


UI CLAIMANTS BY AGE
1985 - 1988


UI CLAIMANTS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN
1985 - 1988


UI CLAIMANTS BY SEX
1985 - 1988


UI CLAIMANTS – CLAIM DURATION
1985 - 1988

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) PROGRAM
QUALITY CONTROL ANNUAL REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR 1988

The New Mexico Department of Labor administers the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program which provides financial assistance to individuals who are unemployed through no fault of their own and who meet the eligibility requirements according to UI statutes and policies. In order to determine eligibility, the Department examines and evaluates information submitted by claimants and employers. The quality of the determinations issued are dependent on the accuracy of this information.

The Quality Control (QC) Program is a new initiative specifically implemented to monitor the accuracy of the payments issued within the UI system. The objectives are to: 1) identify the types, causes and rates of proper and improper payments and 2) to recommend, initiate and coordinate operational and administrative corrective action plans to eliminate the deficiencies causing the improper payments. A random sample of UI payments are selected each week and an in-depth investigation is conducted on each case. Claimants selected are interviewed in person to obtain detailed information on the UI payment. The work search contacts listed on the certifications, the reason for separation from employment and wage records are then verified by contacting employers. The time allocated to audit each of the cases selected ranges between 16-20 hours as opposed to the 42 minutes allocated to process the initial claims and 6 minutes for the weeks claimed.

The 1988 calendar year QC results are displayed in the table on the following page. The majority of UI benefit overpayments was related to the claimant's failure to engage in an active work search or failure to properly report earnings or interim employment while filing for UI benefits. Approximately two-thirds of these work search or earnings-related overpayments were determined to involve fraud on the claimant's part. Overpayments involving fraud are handled by the Department through legal proceedings. Overpayments not related to the claimant were as follows: Improper payments caused by employer reporting errors were .8% of all UI payments sampled. These were mainly attributable to failure to report wages or reporting wages when earned rather than when paid as required by state law and regulation. Of UI payments sampled, overpayments of 1.9% were the result of Agency administrative procedures. The remaining overpayments (2.5%) had shared responsibility.

A UI Committee has been established by QC to review weaknesses in the UI Program identified by the Quality Control Section. The committee recommends corrective action plans to correct deficiencies and reduce the improper payments. In addition, the Department maintains a Benefit Payment Control (BPC) Section assigned the responsibility of recovering benefits which have been determined to be paid incorrectly.

This first release of QC data provides the New Mexico Department of Labor with qualitative measurements necessary to evaluate the program in its entirety. First and foremost is the need to establish a balance between the emphasis placed on quality and quantity. In the past, the focus has mostly been on the quantitative measurements. The agency will respond by providing more training to the claimant, employer and agency staff regarding their role and responsibilities in the Unemployment Insurance Program. Better understanding and cooperation from employers and claimants will enhance the success of the program.

Additional Information is available upon request. Please write or call to:

New Mexico Department of Labor
Quality Control Section
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
Tele: (505) 841-8435

Unemployment Insurance Quality Control

Annual Report for Calendar Year 1988

	# of Payments	Dollars Paid
Population	461,596	$56,847,595
Sample Size	425	$52,150

	Percentage of Dollars	95% Confidence Interval (+/-)
Proper Payments	84.4%	3.5%
Overpayments	15.6%	3.5%
	100.0%	
Underpayments	0.6%	0.3%

Footnotes:

Claimants failing to conduct required work search are initially given formal warnings and no overpayments are established. The proper payment rate would be lower and the overpayment rate would be higher if these cases were counted as erroneous payments. The NMDOL issues formal warnings only in accordance with the Agency's established policy. Noncompliance with law, policy and procedure constitutes improper payments.

Percentages apply to less than a complete year of UI payments due to the State not pulling a sample for 1 week(s). A decision was made to provide much-needed training to the staff during this week.

Precision of percentage estimates reduced by State pulling samples below minimum prescribed levels for 5 week(s). NMDOL received verbal approval from USDOL to begin a special study.

Cases were not closed out within the period established to ensure their timely completion. All cases were investigated timely but some were not closed due to uncontrollable factors.

1.8% of cases in sample were not completed when this report was prepared. Eight cases were not completed due to uncontrollable factors.

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY MAY 1989				REVISED APRIL 1989				REVISED MAY 1988			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	691,289	646,641	44,648	6.5%	683,730	635,729	48,001	7.0%	684,734	627,994	56,740	8.3%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 2/	263,829	250,903	12,926	4.9%	262,117	247,983	14,134	5.4%	263,049	247,035	16,014	6.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	56,701	53,013	3,688	6.5%	54,889	51,070	3,819	7.0%	55,839	51,608	4,231	7.6%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	66,274	63,596	2,678	4.0%	64,776	62,078	2,698	4.2%	66,053	62,327	3,726	5.6%
Catron	1,145	1,066	79	6.9%	1,168	1,011	157	13.4%	1,142	1,031	111	9.7%
Chaves	24,277	23,022	1,255	5.2%	24,128	22,767	1,361	5.6%	23,240	21,643	1,597	6.9%
Cibola	9,213	8,277	936	10.2%	9,205	8,198	1,007	10.9%	9,151	8,096	1,055	11.5%
Colfax	6,955	6,177	778	11.2%	6,430	5,482	948	14.7%	6,728	5,660	1,068	15.9%
Curry	16,138	15,144	994	6.2%	16,239	15,122	1,117	6.9%	16,169	14,788	1,381	8.5%
De Baca	963	890	73	7.6%	956	863	93	9.7%	891	791	100	11.2%
Eddy	20,085	18,565	1,520	7.6%	20,257	18,618	1,639	8.1%	19,847	17,833	2,014	10.1%
Grant	10,336	9,550	786	7.6%	10,320	9,390	930	9.0%	10,580	9,619	961	9.1%
Guadalupe	1,770	1,569	201	11.4%	1,710	1,476	234	13.7%	1,607	1,370	237	14.7%
Harding	439	381	58	13.2%	428	368	60	14.0%	396	324	72	18.2%
Hidalgo	2,613	2,466	147	5.6%	2,593	2,448	145	5.6%	2,474	2,302	172	7.0%
Lea	22,881	21,415	1,466	6.4%	22,758	21,190	1,568	6.9%	22,225	20,611	1,614	7.3%
Lincoln	7,034	6,731	303	4.3%	6,695	6,306	389	5.8%	6,817	6,317	500	7.3%
Luna	6,092	5,408	684	11.2%	6,084	5,317	767	12.6%	5,983	5,128	855	14.3%
McKinley	17,774	16,295	1,479	8.3%	17,569	15,928	1,641	9.3%	17,798	15,651	2,147	12.1%
Mora	1,198	862	336	28.0%	1,208	815	393	32.5%	1,325	814	511	38.6%
Otero	19,072	17,780	1,292	6.8%	18,921	17,510	1,411	7.5%	18,658	16,994	1,664	8.9%
Quay	4,874	4,615	259	5.3%	4,817	4,547	270	5.6%	4,563	4,215	348	7.6%
Rio Arriba	13,545	11,662	1,883	13.9%	13,623	11,408	2,215	16.3%	13,932	11,431	2,501	18.0%
Roosevelt	7,023	6,704	319	4.5%	7,552	7,210	342	4.5%	7,007	6,520	487	7.0%
Sandoval	27,702	26,090	1,612	5.8%	26,830	25,060	1,770	6.6%	26,313	24,334	1,979	7.5%
San Juan	32,833	29,135	3,698	11.3%	32,163	28,817	3,346	10.4%	32,903	28,600	4,303	13.1%
San Miguel	9,900	9,004	896	9.1%	9,745	8,827	918	9.4%	10,104	8,797	1,307	12.9%
Sierra	2,680	2,583	97	3.6%	2,634	2,503	131	5.0%	2,524	2,374	150	5.9%
Socorro	5,878	5,517	361	6.1%	5,914	5,509	405	6.8%	6,130	5,530	600	9.8%
Taos	10,328	8,117	2,211	21.4%	10,412	8,137	2,275	21.8%	10,230	7,246	2,984	29.2%
Torrance	3,613	3,337	276	7.6%	3,585	3,261	324	9.0%	3,455	3,081	374	10.8%
Union	2,126	2,014	112	5.3%	2,112	1,979	133	6.3%	1,894	1,735	159	8.4%
Valencia	15,998	14,753	1,245	7.8%	15,892	14,531	1,361	8.6%	15,707	14,189	1,518	9.7%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
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The New Mexico Department of Labor has completed revisions of the publications Large Employers in New Mexico By County, and Large Employers in the Albuquerque Area. Copies of these publications can be obtained at no charge by calling or writing to: NMDOL, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, NM 87107, Telephone No. (505) 841-8645.

S5624-2

New Mexico Labor Market Review

Garrey Carruthers
Governor

Paul M. Garcia
Secretary

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Volume 18, No. 6, July 31, 1989
Prepared by
Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
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Unemployment normally increases significantly in June following the end of the school year, and this June was no exception. New Mexico's unemployment rate increased from 6.4 to 7.4 percent in June according to estimates released by Paul Garcia, Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Labor. An increase is typical for this month as many school-related jobs end and students flood the labor market seeking summer work. The good news is that approximately 14,000 fewer persons are unemployed in New Mexico compared with June of last year when the jobless rate stood at 9.3 percent. The number of New Mexicans receiving unemployment insurance dropped from a monthly average of 12,601 in the first six months of 1988 to a monthly average of 11,763 in the first six months of 1989. The U.S. unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 5.5 percent in June, up from 5.0 percent in May and identical to the June 1988 rate.

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose between May and June by 3,700 jobs to a total of 557,400, according to the monthly survey of employers. Most industrial sectors gained employment over the month, transportation & public utilities and government being the only sectors that lost jobs since May. Transportation & public utilities lost 800 jobs due to a decline in 'other transportation' which is school bus related. The decline in the government sector is also related to the end of school, specifically at state universities and public schools. Construction, manufacturing, trade, services, and finance\real estate all showed gains over May.

The Department of Labor employer survey of nonagricultural employment shows a June-to-June increase of 16,200 jobs statewide for a healthy 3.0 percent increase. Leading in growth rates are the services, trade and manufacturing industries, all with job gains at or approaching 4 percent. Trade and service subsectors such as lodging places, business services, restaurants and general merchandise stores are all reporting robust annual job expansion. In manufacturing, food processing, along with electronic and transportation equipment, is providing much of the overall industry gain. The economic impact of these new manufacturing jobs is even more significant due to the relatively high wages paid (see the table "Average Hours and Earnings" on page 6 of this report). Unfortunately, this is also true of some of the industries showing lackluster performance lately--transportation/utilities, mining and construction. An article in next month's Labor Market Review will discuss sectoral trends in the New Mexico employment and wage structure over the past decade.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	June, 1989	May, 1989	June, 1988	May, 1989	June, 1988
Civilian Labor Force	700,200	691,600	707,900	+8,600	-7,700
Employment	648,300	647,100	642,000	+1,200	+6,300
Unemployment	51,900	44,500	65,900	+7,400	-14,000
Rate	7.4%	6.4%	9.3%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JUN 1989	REVISED MAY 1989	REVISED JUN 1988	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1989	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	557,400	553,700	541,200	3,700	16,200
MINING	15,500	15,300	15,500	200	0
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,100	4,000	100	200
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,300	9,200	9,500	100	-200
CONSTRUCTION	30,700	30,000	31,300	700	-600
MANUFACTURING	41,300	40,900	39,900	400	1,400
DURABLE GOODS	28,000	27,800	27,000	200	1,000
Lumber & Wood Products	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	-100
Machinery(except electric)	2,600	2,700	2,600	-100	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	5,700	5,700	5,400	0	300
Transportation Equipment	5,400	5,300	5,200	100	200
Other Durable Goods	11,800	11,600	11,200	200	600
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,300	13,100	12,900	200	400
Food & Kindred Products	3,900	3,800	3,700	100	200
Textile & Apparel	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,700	6,600	6,500	100	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	27,900	28,600	28,400	-700	-500
TRANSPORTATION	13,100	13,800	12,800	-700	300
Railroad Transportation	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Trucking & Warehousing	6,900	6,800	6,600	100	300
Other Transportation	4,200	5,000	4,100	-800	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,800	14,800	15,600	0	-800
Communication	6,600	6,500	6,600	100	0
Elec. Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,200	8,300	9,000	-100	-800
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	136,200	134,200	131,000	2,000	5,200
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,600	23,400	23,300	200	300
Durable Goods	13,700	13,600	13,500	100	200
Nondurable Goods	9,900	9,800	9,800	100	100
RETAIL TRADE	112,600	110,800	107,700	1,800	4,900
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,600	4,500	4,400	100	200
General Merchandise Stores	12,400	12,400	11,800	0	600
Food Stores	15,300	15,100	14,900	200	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,100	13,900	13,800	200	300
Apparel & Accessories	5,500	5,300	5,300	200	200
Furniture & Furnishing	4,300	4,300	4,400	0	-100
Eating & Drinking Places	44,100	43,100	41,300	1,000	2,800
Miscellaneous Retail	12,300	12,200	11,800	100	500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,800	27,500	27,300	300	500
Banking	8,000	7,900	8,100	100	-100
Insurance Carriers	4,300	4,200	4,100	100	200
Insur Agents, Brokers & Service	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
Real Estate	6,600	6,500	6,200	100	400
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,800	5,800	5,900	0	-100
SERVICES	134,800	131,800	129,600	3,000	5,200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,500	12,000	11,800	500	700
Personal Services	6,000	6,100	6,000	-100	0
Business Services	33,000	32,300	31,700	700	1,300
Health Services	32,500	32,100	31,900	400	600
Legal Services	4,600	4,500	4,500	100	100
Educational Services	4,300	5,800	4,200	-1,500	100
Social Services	7,700	7,900	7,600	-200	100
Membership Organizations	8,400	6,400	8,000	2,000	400
Other Services	25,800	24,700	23,900	1,100	1,900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	143,200	145,400	138,200	-2,200	5,000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,400	31,000	30,600	400	800
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	111,800	114,400	107,600	-2,600	4,200
State Government 2/	47,200	50,300	45,200	-3,100	2,000
Universities	18,400	22,200	17,500	-3,800	900
Local Government	64,600	64,100	62,400	500	2,200
Schools	38,400	39,700	37,100	-1,300	1,300

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

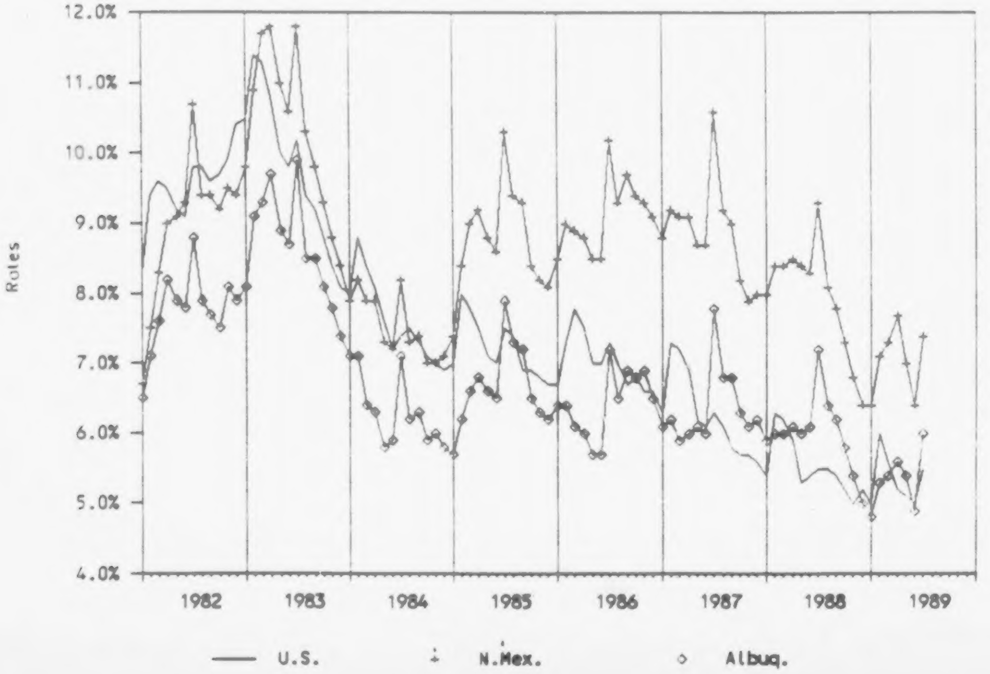
Albuquerque's unemployment rate is now at 6.0 percent or 1.1 percentage point higher than in May. Unemployment increased by 3,100 since May, but the number of Albuquerque job seekers was still 3,400 less than in June 1988.

According to the monthly survey of employers in Albuquerque, nonagricultural employment was down by 600 jobs since May. Employment in the construction industry was unchanged for the month of June, during which employment in this sector typically increases. Transportation & public utilities and the government sector were down since May: TPU lost 200 and government 1,300 jobs. The government loss can be attributed to the end of the school year. Trade increased by 200 and finance, insurance & real estate by 100 over last month.

Total nonagricultural employment in Bernalillo County grew by 4,000 since June 1988 for a 1.7 percent annual increase. Construction slid by 400 jobs during that period, down to 14,800. Manufacturing was up by a rather modest 1.5 percent compared to the statewide manufacturing gain of 3.5 percent over the same period. A recent announcement by Honeywell that the company plans to cut staff nationally by 4,000 also puts a damper on industry expectations for the near future. Honeywell employs approximately 2,700 persons at its Albuquerque plant. Transportation & public utilities remained unchanged over the year, while trade has increased by a substantial 1,600 jobs, mostly in retail trade. The finance, insurance & real estate sector was up by 300 jobs over the year, with no increase in banking - the 300 were entirely in insurance and other finance. Service employment grew by 1,600 with all subsectors except hotels/lodging and membership organizations showing increases. Government increased by 700 jobs over last June, with federal up by 200 and state and local up by 500 (mostly education-related) jobs.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	June. 1989	May. 1989	June. 1988	May. 1989	Jun.1988
Civilian Labor Force	268,300	263,800	270,700	+4,500	-2,400
Employment	252,300	250,900	251,300	+1,400	+1,000
Unemployment	16,000	12,900	19,400	+3,100	-3,400
Rate	6.0%	4.9%	7.2%		

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM JUN 1989	REVISED MAY 1989	REVISED JUN 1988	JUN CHANGE FROM	
				MAY 1989	JUN 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	239,800	240,400	235,800	-600	4,000
MINING	100	100	200	0	-100
CONSTRUCTION	14,800	14,800	15,200	0	-400
MANUFACTURING	20,700	20,500	20,400	200	300
Durable Goods	14,900	14,800	14,800	100	100
Nondurable Goods	5,800	5,700	5,600	100	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,800	12,600	-200	0
Transportation	6,800	7,000	6,500	-200	300
Communication	3,600	3,600	3,700	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,400	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	62,100	61,900	60,500	200	1,600
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,500	14,400	14,400	100	100
Durable Goods	9,600	9,500	9,500	100	100
Nondurable Goods	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	47,600	47,500	46,100	100	1,500
General Merchandise Stores	4,900	4,900	4,600	0	300
Food Stores	5,500	5,500	5,200	0	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,000	5,000	5,100	0	-100
Eating & Drinking Places	19,200	19,100	18,500	100	700
Other Retail Trade	13,000	13,000	12,700	0	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,400	15,300	15,100	100	300
Banking	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,700	4,700	4,500	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	7,300	7,200	7,200	100	100
SERVICES	67,400	67,000	65,800	400	1,600
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,800	3,700	3,800	100	0
Personal Services	3,100	3,200	3,000	-100	100
Business Services	22,300	22,000	22,000	300	300
Health Services	15,200	15,100	15,000	100	200
Social Services	3,400	3,400	3,100	0	300
Membership Organizations	2,200	2,000	2,200	200	0
Other Services	17,400	17,600	16,700	-200	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	46,700	48,000	46,000	-1,300	700
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,800	13,700	13,600	100	200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	32,900	34,300	32,400	-1,400	500
State Government	10,800	12,700	11,000	-1,900	-200
Local Government	22,100	21,600	21,400	500	700

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM JUN 1989	REVISED MAY 1989	REVISED JUN 1988	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1989	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	40,900	42,050	39,150	-1,150	1,750
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	100
MANUFACTURING	3,600	3,650	3,700	-50	-100
Durable Goods	1,600	1,650	1,600	-50	0
Nondurable Goods	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,200	1,350	1,300	-150	-100
Transportation	350	500	400	-150	-50
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	850	850	900	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,100	9,150	8,650	-50	450
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	950	900	50	100
RETAIL TRADE	8,100	8,200	7,750	-100	350
General Merchandise Stores	850	900	900	-50	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,100	0	50
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	1,050	1,050	950	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	3,200	3,200	3,100	0	100
Other Retail Trade	1,850	1,900	1,700	-50	150
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,800	1,750	1,700	50	100
SERVICES	6,650	6,600	6,350	50	300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	700	700	700	0	0
Business Services	1,400	1,350	1,300	50	100
Health Services	1,850	1,850	1,850	0	0
Social Services	300	300	300	0	0
Other Services	2,400	2,400	2,200	0	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	16,200	17,200	15,200	-1,000	1,000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,400	4,300	4,300	100	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	11,800	12,900	10,900	-1,100	900
State Government	6,100	7,100	5,300	-1,000	800
Local Government	5,700	5,800	5,600	-100	100

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM JUN 1989	REVISED MAY 1989	REVISED JUN 1988	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1989	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	57,400	55,950	56,500	1,450	900
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,500	2,800	100	-200
MANUFACTURING	1,650	1,650	1,600	0	50
Durable Goods	1,050	1,050	1,000	0	50
Nondurable Goods	600	600	600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,100	1,100	1,150	0	-50
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	650	650	700	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,450	11,250	11,050	200	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	900	900	850	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,550	10,350	10,200	200	350
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	950	1,000	50	0
Food Stores	1,300	1,250	1,200	50	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	850	850	800	0	50
Eating & Drinking Places	4,800	4,700	4,600	100	200
Other Retail Trade	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,950	1,900	2,000	50	-50
SERVICES	15,700	14,950	15,500	750	200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,250	2,100	2,200	150	50
Business Services	3,500	3,200	3,300	300	200
Health Services	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100
Social Services	750	750	700	0	50
Other Services	5,500	5,300	5,800	300	-200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22,850	22,500	22,300	350	550
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,650	1,600	1,700	50	-50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21,200	20,900	20,600	300	600
State Government 3/	16,900	16,800	16,500	100	400
Local Government	4,300	4,100	4,100	200	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
NEW MEXICO	JUN 1989	MAY 1989	JUN 1988	JUN 1989	MAY 1989	JUN 1988	JUN 1989	MAY 1989	JUN 1988
MINING	$541.14	$547.10	$550.36	43.5	44.3	44.6	12.44	12.35	12.34
CONSTRUCTION	$429.07	$433.29	$428.76	38.9	39.0	39.3	11.03	11.11	10.91
MANUFACTURING	$349.40	$345.42	$349.84	40.3	40.4	39.8	8.67	8.55	8.79
Durable Goods	$363.29	$362.44	$366.38	40.5	41.0	40.8	8.97	8.84	8.98
Nondurable Goods	$315.20	$301.86	$310.95	40.0	38.8	37.6	7.88	7.78	8.27
COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	$556.71	$536.26	$555.70	40.4	39.2	40.8	13.78	13.68	13.62
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$223.94	$212.35	$209.56	31.9	31.6	31.8	7.02	6.72	6.59
Wholesale Trade	$387.50	$346.50	$335.22	39.5	38.5	35.7	9.81	9.00	9.39
Retail Trade	$192.13	$186.35	$184.76	30.4	30.3	31.0	6.32	6.15	5.96
BANKING	$248.82	$252.59	$229.97	37.7	37.7	37.7	6.60	6.70	6.10
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	JUN 1989	MAY 1989	JUN 1988	JUN 1989	MAY 1989	JUN 1988	JUN 1989	MAY 1989	JUN 1988
MANUFACTURING	$377.74	$375.84	$374.85	40.4	40.5	40.7	9.35	9.28	9.21
Durable Goods	$401.39	$400.46	$392.09	41.0	41.2	41.1	9.79	9.72	9.54
Nondurable Goods	$305.71	$303.38	$317.98	38.6	38.5	39.5	7.92	7.88	8.05

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Percent Change May '89-June '89	Percent Change June '88-June '89
CPI-U	124.1	123.8	118.0	+0.2%	+5.2%
CPI-W	122.8	122.5	116.7	+0.2%	+5.2%

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

CPI-U - All Urban Consumers
CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Statewide Economic Activity

Statewide - A state education official has stated that several school districts have been forced to cut vocational programs due to financial shortfalls. The loss of the building trades program at Escalante High School in Chama, New Mexico is one vocational program cut among several across the state. Recent oil drilling activity in the Permian Basin showed 93 operating rigs, while the count taken during the comparable week in 1988 showed the basin with 124 operating rigs.

Albuquerque Area - Paris Shoe Stores at 307 Central Ave. N.W., a landmark in Downtown Albuquerque for 86 years, is closing at the end of July. The store's ten employees will move to the main Paris Shoe Store in Winrock Center. The company president is considering several locations in Albuquerque for a smaller store. Club Market Center, located near the Price Club and The Beach Waterpark, is undergoing its first phase of construction. Office Club, Carpet Emporium and Design Discount will be three stores in Club Market Center's $3 million warehouse complex. The first phase is scheduled for completion in November, and the two remaining phases of the project should be done by mid-1990. Ponderosa Products Inc. has sprouted from an employment level of 60 to a level of about 300 workers, sales of about $1.5 million to an expected $30 million, and lumber production from 14 million feet a year to 84 million feet a year. Despite regulatory scrutiny and negative publicity over pollution problems, the company has accomplished an expansion promising new jobs while $2 million worth of pollution control equipment is under construction.

Alamogordo Area - The Mescalero Apache Tribe has received a grant from the federal Housing and Urban Development Department for renovation of houses for low income families. The Tribe will also receive more than $2.7 million for new housing on the reservation. The Mescalero Apache Reservation recently signed a 10-year agreement with Molycorp Inc. to mine yttrium and zirconium on reservation land. Molycorp and Reservation officials have not yet announced project employment or the starting date. The elements to be mined are primarily used by the defense industry in reactors and communications equipment. Quality Plus supermarket closed down in mid-June.

Belen / Los Lunas Area - The new Belen shopping complex, anchored by Wal-Mart, is now under construction. Belen businessman Casey Luna announced that the de Luna Shopping Center hopes to attract a major grocery store, as well as a movie theater and several other stores. The de Luna Shopping Center is located on North Main Street. On South Main Street, a 60-room Super-8 motel will be built next to the Golden Corral Steakhouse. Michael and Davis will be handling the construction of the motel, which should be completed within a year. Health and Environment Department officials announced in mid-June that the state will appeal the decision of the Health Care Financing Administration to terminate Medicaid certification of the Los Lunas Hospital and Training School. The HED appeal will postpone a cutoff of Medicaid funding to the school, possibly for as long as 120 days.

Carlsbad / Artesia Area - Energy Secretary James Watkins announced on June 27 that the Waste Isolation Pilot Project will not open in 1989 as had been planned. Watkins cited inadequate and flawed data as the basis for the decision. A spokesman for Governor Garry Carruthers said that the governor has 'a lot of unanswered questions' about how the delay in WIPP will affect the project's 600 jobs in Carlsbad and DOE plans for underground experiments.

Clovis Area - The Santa Fe Railway has closed its division operations center in Clovis, which had been functioning since 1909. The shutdown has eliminated 21 jobs in Clovis. The railroad had previously transferred approximately 70 workers to Albuquerque in preparation for the closure. Lusk Onion has formed a new company called Clovis Pressure Cool Inc., which will process and ship cantaloupes and cucumbers for market.

Espanola / Dulce Area - The Sunwest Bank Branch in Dulce will close at the end of June after 30 years in the Jicarilla Apache reservation community. Santa Clara Pueblo received $250,000 for housing renovations from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. Twin Mountain Construction from Albuquerque was the successful bidder on the government project to upgrade the Santa Cruz Dam. The $7 million project will take about 18 months to complete.

Grants Area - Alternative Bedding Corp., which makes and sells cotton futon mattresses and wooden frames at a plant in Grants and has retail outlets in Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Boulder, Denver and Flagstaff, will continue under new ownership after completing bankruptcy proceedings. ABC's 46 local employees will keep their jobs according to company officials.

Hobbs / Lovington - A & A Fertilizer has opened a new storage and blending station near Lovington, which will employ six to ten people. Staff from Holly Corporation of Dallas, owner of the closed Famariss refinery at Lovington, are still studying uses for the property that it acquired from Southern Union in February.

Las Cruces Area - A U.S. House-Senate conference committee voted in mid-June to continue funding for the Mid-Infrared Advanced Chemical Laser\Sealite Beam Director through September 30, the end of the federal fiscal year. This will preserve the jobs of 48 workers at the $20 million project on White Sands Missile Range. Grubb and Ellis, one of the country's largest real estate companies, has become the listing and marketing agent for Santa Teresa, the development that straddles the U.S.-Mexican border west of Sunland Park N.M. and surrounds an international port of entry. The 1989 session of the New Mexico Legislature passed a bill permitting simultaneous telecasts among the state's six horse racing tracks. Sunland Park and Ruidoso Downs are now televising races live and accepting wagers, which should raise earnings and increase Sunland Park's year-round employment to 100. Currently, only about 15 of the track's 300 peak-season employees work year-round. The primary agricultural activity in July was the onion harvest. Current activities in the Mesilla and Hatch Valleys include the weeding of cotton and chile and the third and fourth cutting of alfalfa. Current market conditions for these crops are fair, with demand "fairly good" according to local sources.

Las Vegas / Mora Area - A U.S. congressional committee has recommended spending $1 million for construction of a new fish hatchery in Mora County. The full House and Senate must still appropriate the funds, and the President must sign the measure. If funds are approved, the money will become available in October.

Los Alamos Area - Ground breaking was held in mid-June for the Los Alamos National Laboratory's new flash radiographic facility. The $53.4 million Dual Axis Radiographic Hydrodynamics Test Facility (DARHT) will succeed the nearly 30-year-old PHERMEX facility and will be used to study the hydrodynamics of explosive-driven weapons systems.

Raton Area - Pennzoil recently began a $7 million drilling program near Cimarron, which could result in an increase in New Mexico's production of coalbed methane gas. Pennzoil has contracted for 19 shallow wells to evaluate an area some 30 miles north of Cimarron on the Vermejo Park Ranch. More than twenty contract employees will be working on the initial drilling, which is underway and should be concluded by next spring.

Santa Fe Area - 105 employees of the Penitentiary of New Mexico would be directly affected by State Corrections Department plans to turn over prison medical services to a private company. Medical service contract negotiations are being conducted by Department representatives with Correctional Medical Services of Missouri. The City of Santa Fe will receive $1 million in Federal Aviation Administration funds for an airport improvement project. The grant will be used for paving 11 acres north of the terminal building at Santa Fe Municipal Airport. The city has also applied for several other grants from the agency, including a grant to improve lighting at the airport and a grant, already awarded, to purchase snow-removal equipment. The K-Bob's restaurant, located in the College Plaza South shopping center, has closed. Padilla's Bus Service have been given a 90-day permit from the State Corporation Commission to run a shuttle service from the Santa Fe Municipal Airport to downtown hotels and motels, as well as the Downs at Santa Fe and the Albuquerque International Airport. A hearing will be held to decide whether permanent authority to operate the shuttle service from the airport will be granted.

Socorro Area - The Super 8 Motel in Socorro held a grand opening on Wednesday, June 16. The new motel is located just north of the I-40 interchange on the northeast frontage road.

Taos Area - The Molycorp molybdenum mine near Questa had 90 people on its payroll in mid-June and expects to employ about 225 by October 1, when the mine goes back into full operation. The Taos Institute of Arts opened its doors June 12th. The classes boast 60 students from 25 states, with about 20 students from Taos County. Super 8 Motels Inc., of Aberdeen, South Dakota, has officially announced plans for a new economy motel on Paseo Sur, which will employ about 12 people. Construction on the 41-room motel began about a month ago and is expected to be completed by mid-August.

NEW MEXICO'S "HIGH TECH" INDUSTRIES
A STUDY OF OCCUPATIONAL STAFFING PATTERNS

High technology industries contribute significantly to New Mexico's economy by providing large numbers of relatively stable, often high paying, jobs. In addition, they provide jobs and business for other companies that provide goods and services to these "high tech" firms, and they also provide "spin-off" technology for start-up businesses. "High Technology" industries employ a high proportion of workers in technical/scientific/engineering occupations, with many of these workers being involved in essential research and development activities.

Detailed occupational data has been collected through New Mexico's Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, a State/Federal cooperative project involving the New Mexico Department of Labor and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. OES is a data collection and analysis program that provides non-agricultural wage and salary occupational estimates on a three-year cycle by industry for New Mexico. An annual sample survey of establishments is conducted to determine statewide occupational distribution at the two and three-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) levels. All industries in New Mexico are covered within a three-year survey cycle.

Certain significant industries have been selected for more detailed examination and for purposes of analysis have been designated as "high tech" industries. The following discussions focus primarily on large occupational groups within selected three-digit SIC "high tech" industries. These include Manufacturing, Electronic Components and Accessories (SIC 367), which was last surveyed in 1986; Miscellaneous Business Services (SIC 739), surveyed in 1987; and Non-Commercial Research Organizations (SIC 892), also surveyed in 1987.

MANUFACTURING, ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES, SIC 367

Electronic Components and Accessories manufacturing includes several large companies, with Intel Corp., Honeywell Inc. and Signetics Corp. being among the largest. Production, maintenance, and material handling occupations account for more than 50 percent of employment in this industry. Most production jobs in this industry require special on-the-job training, while one particular occupation, Engineering Technician, requires a technical (2-year) certificate or associate degree. Electronic Semi-conductor Processors is the largest production occupational group, with an estimated employment in 1986 of more than 600. Some specific occupations included in this group are Crystal Finishers, Lappers and Growers, Chemical Etch Operators and Diffusion Furnace Operators. Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians and Technologists is the next largest production occupational group, with an estimated 1986 employment in excess of 300. In this group, Electric and Electronic Assemblers, Electric and Electronic Engineers; First Line Supervisors and Manager Supervisors - Production and Operating Workers; Assemblers and Fabricators, except Machine, Electrical, Electronic, and Precision; and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment, each employ between 100 and 200 persons. A wide variety of clerical positions are also employed in the industry, with Secretaries and General Office Clerks being the most numerous. Research and development employment is minimal and may be carried on at out-of-state company headquarters or other locations.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS SERVICES, SIC 739

Miscellaneous Business Services includes such large, government funded, research and development institutions as Sandia and Los Alamos National Laboratories. Jobs in this industry generally require extensive training in the various sciences, especially engineering, mathematical and natural sciences. Professional and technical is the largest occupational category in this industry. Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians and Technologists is the single largest occupational group in the professional category, with an estimated 1987 employment of 2,210. About half of these workers are involved in research and development (R & D); employees who spend the greatest proportion of their time performing, managing, or administering basic and applied research in the various sciences, and in the design and development of prototypes and processes. Electrical and Electronic Engineers is the next largest professional occupational group, with an estimated 1987 employment of nearly 1,600; followed by Physicists and Astronomers employing over 1,400 scientists. Other professional or techical occupations with employment of more than 500 include Mechanical Engineers; Mechanical Engineering Technicians and Technologists; Chemists; and all other Engineering Technicians and Technologists (example: Metallurgical Technicians). Managerial occupations employing over 500 workers include Engineering, Mathematical and Natural Sciences Managers; General Managers and Top Executives; and All Other Managers and Administrators. Secretaries, General Clerks and All Other Office Machine Operators are clerical positions that employ in excess of 700 employees. Guards and Watch Guards and All Other Management Support Workers (example: Management Analysts) also employ large numbers of workers.

NONCOMMERCIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS, SIC 892

Non-commercial Research Organizations include such large, diverse organizations as the Lovelace Bio-Med Research Institute and the National Radio Astronomy Observatory. The largest major occupational category in this industry is Professional and Technical, with 52 percent of industry employment. Jobs in this occupational group generally require a two or four year degree in physical and/or life sciences. Biological and Agricultural Technicians and Technologists, except Health is the largest occupational group in the professional category, with an estimated 1987 employment of about 50. All of these workers are involved in research and development (see prior description of R & D). Electrical and Electronic Technicians and Technologists is the next largest professional or technical occupational group with an estimated 1987 employment of about 40. Other professional occupations employing significant numbers include Electrical and Electronic Engineers; Mechanical Engineering Technicians and Technologists; Physicians and Astronomers; All Other Physical Scientists; Biological Scientists and Chemical Technicians and Technologists, except Health. Clerical support is the next largest occupational category in the industry. Clerical jobs employing over 20 workers include Secretaries, File Clerks and All Other Clerical and Administrative Support Workers (example: Messengers). Financial Managers; Engineering, Mathematical and Natural Sciences Managers; and General Managers and Top Executives are the most numerous managerial positions available in the industry, employing over 25 managers each. Animal Caretakers, except Farm also have significant employment in this industry.

The following table and charts are intended, as examples, to show ways that OES data can be used to make comparisons among occupations and industries. Estimated data is force rounded and approximate.

Additional Information is available, please contact:

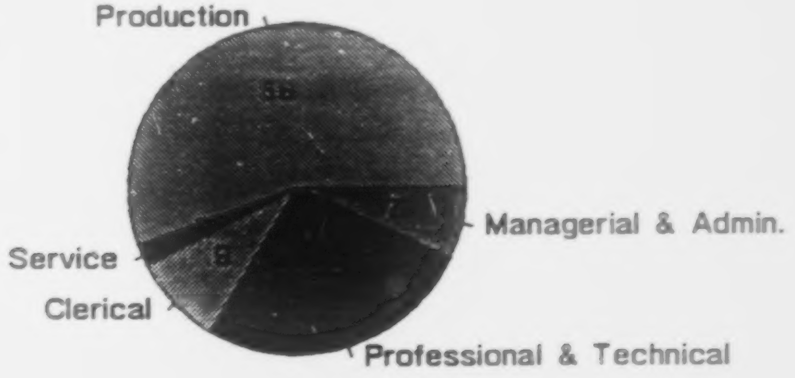
New Mexico Department of Labor
Bureau of Economic Research & Analysis
P. O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
Telephone: (505) 841-8645

NEW MEXICO
SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL STAFFING PATTERNS

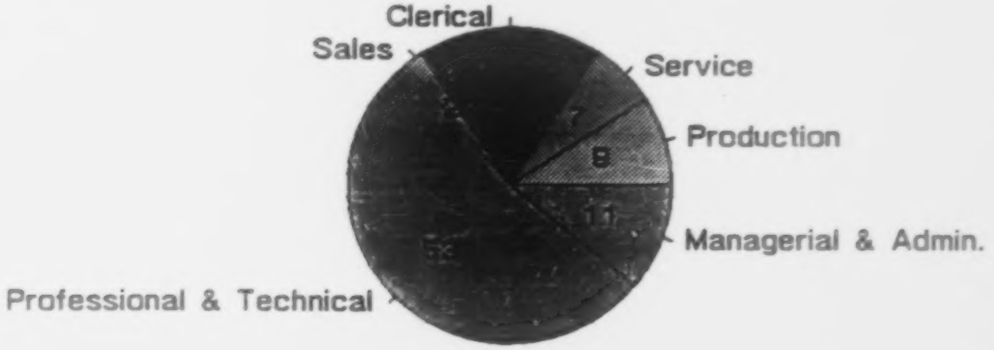
Major Occupational Categories	Manufacturing, Electronic Components & Accessories (1986 Survey)		Miscellaneous Business Service (1987 Survey)		Non-Commercial Research Organizations (1987 Survey)	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Total	2,760	100%	29,380	100%	820	100%
Managerial & Administrative Occupations	180	7%	3,220	11%	100	12%
Engineering, Mathematical, & Natural Science Managers	30	1%	1,360	5%	35	4%
General Managers & Top Executives	30	1%	730	2%	25	3%
Professional, Paraprofessional & Technical Occupations	750	27%	15,470	53%	430	52%
Engineers	250	9%	1,930	7%	30	4%
Engineering & Related Technicians & Technologists	375	14%	3,770	13%	75	9%
Sales & Related Occupations	N/A	N/A	480	2%	N/A	N/A
Clerical & Administrative Support Occupations	240	9%	5,430	18%	170	21%
Secretaries	70	3%	1,200	4%	30	4%
General Office Clerks	30	1%	730	2%	N/A	N/A
Service Occupations	50	2%	2,110	7%	30	4%
Guards & Watch Guards	10	0%	1,510	5%	N/A	N/A
Agricultural, Forestry, Fishing & Related Occupations	N/A	N/A	50	0%	40	5%
Production, Construction, Operating, Maintenance, & Material Handling Occupations	1,540	56%	2,620	9%	50	6%

OCCUPATIONS

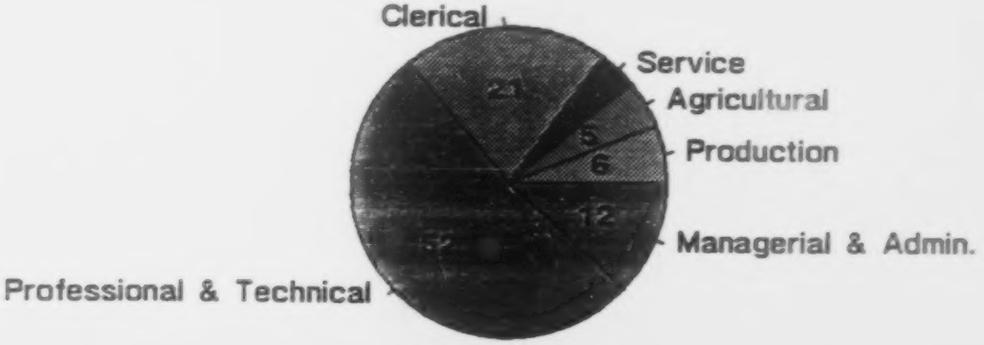
MANUFACTURING, ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS & ACCESSORIES



MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS SERVICE



NON-COMMERCIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS



NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY JUNE 1989				REVISED MAY 1989				REVISED JUNE 1988			
	Labor Force	Empl	Unemp	Rate	Labor Force	Empl	Unemp	Rate	Labor Force	Empl	Unemp	Rate
STATEWIDE	700,145	648,286	51,859	7.4%	691,612	647,087	44,525	6.4%	707,918	642,037	65,881	9.3%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 2/	268,337	252,305	16,032	6.0%	263,843	250,942	12,901	4.9%	270,666	251,303	19,363	7.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	56,803	52,381	4,422	7.8%	56,746	53,084	3,662	6.5%	57,141	51,518	5,623	9.8%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	68,593	65,730	2,863	4.2%	66,581	63,910	2,671	4.0%	70,033	65,935	4,098	5.9%
Catron	1,174	1,073	101	8.6%	1,144	1,066	78	6.8%	1,220	1,090	130	10.7%
Chaves	24,254	22,728	1,526	6.3%	24,275	23,024	1,251	5.2%	23,688	21,924	1,764	7.4%
Cibola	9,502	8,300	1,202	12.6%	9,207	8,278	929	10.1%	9,566	8,240	1,326	13.9%
Colfax	7,031	6,314	717	10.2%	6,946	6,[illegible]77	769	11.1%	7,804	6,430	1,374	17.6%
Curry	16,436	15,238	1,198	7.3%	16,147	15,145	1,002	6.2%	16,601	15,143	1,458	8.8%
De Baca	937	863	74	7.9%	963	890	73	7.6%	935	827	108	11.6%
Eddy	20,231	18,482	1,749	8.6%	20,079	18,567	1,512	7.5%	20,341	18,042	2,299	11.3%
Grant	10,638	9,793	845	7.9%	10,339	9,551	788	7.6%	10,763	9,715	1,048	9.7%
Guadalupe	1,774	1,530	244	13.8%	1,768	1,569	199	11.3%	1,688	1,394	294	17.4%
Harding	423	361	62	14.7%	438	381	57	13.0%	405	333	72	17.8%
Hidalgo	2,587	2,442	145	5.6%	2,613	2,466	147	5.6%	2,481	2,307	174	7.0%
Lea	23,150	21,384	1,766	7.6%	22,885	21,417	1,468	6.4%	23,011	21,042	1,969	8.6%
Lincoln	7,062	6,756	306	4.3%	7,028	6,732	296	4.2%	7,138	6,596	542	7.6%
Luna	6,060	5,335	725	12.0%	6,081	5,408	673	11.1%	6,192	5,223	969	15.6%
McKinley	18,096	16,208	1,888	10.4%	17,763	16,296	1,467	8.3%	18,431	16,050	2,381	12.9%
Mora	1,172	856	316	27.0%	1,200	862	338	28.2%	1,369	868	501	36.6%
Otero	18,870	17,408	1,462	7.7%	19,070	17,781	1,289	6.8%	19,023	17,220	1,803	9.5%
Quay	4,813	4,509	304	6.3%	4,877	4,615	262	5.4%	4,748	4,329	419	8.8%
Rio Arriba	13,815	11,820	1,995	14.4%	13,543	11,663	1,880	13.9%	14,296	11,666	2,630	18.4%
Roosevelt	6,685	6,332	353	5.3%	7,026	6,705	321	4.6%	6,541	6,069	472	7.2%
Sandoval	28,284	26,223	2,061	7.3%	27,705	26,093	1,612	5.8%	27,568	25,040	2,528	9.2%
San Juan	33,249	29,217	4,032	12.1%	32,832	29,138	3,694	11.3%	34,456	29,459	4,997	14.5%
San Miguel	9,965	9,005	960	9.6%	9,893	9,004	889	9.0%	10,456	9,080	1,376	13.2%
Sierra	2,682	2,544	138	5.1%	2,679	2,583	96	3.6%	2,591	2,422	169	6.5%
Socorro	5,869	5,404	465	7.9%	5,875	5,517	358	6.1%	6,240	5,551	689	11.0%
Taos	9,793	7,820	1,973	20.1%	10,319	8,118	2,201	21.3%	10,495	7,699	2,796	26.6%
Torrance	3,715	3,397	318	8.6%	3,612	3,337	275	7.6%	3,742	3,299	443	11.8%
Union	2,095	1,969	126	6.0%	2,127	2,014	113	5.3%	1,946	1,765	181	9.3%
Valencia	16,050	14,559	1,491	9.3%	16,008	14,754	1,254	7.8%	16,343	14,458	1,885	11.5%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

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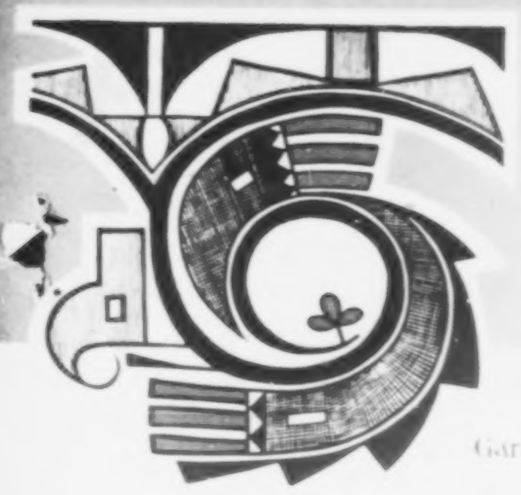

New Mexico Labor Market Review

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New Mexico
Department of
LABOR

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Unemployment in New Mexico normally falls in July by about a percentage point. In line with this trend, New Mexico's unemployment rate decreased from 7.4 to 6.5 percent in July, according to estimates released by Paul Garcia, Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Labor. A decrease in unemployment is expected for July because many June new entrants (mostly students) either find summer work or leave the labor force while at the same time tourism-related jobs in the service sector pick up. Approximately 11,200 fewer persons are unemployed in New Mexico compared with one year ago when the jobless rate stood at 8.1 percent. The U.S. unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 5.3 percent in July, down from 5.5 percent in both June 1989 and July 1988.

Nonagricultural payroll employment fell between June and July by 4,000 jobs to a total of 551,700, according to the ~~monthly~~ survey of nonagricultural employers. Construction and services reported job increases over June - the gain was rather modest in construction and more robust in the case of services. There was no change in employment in the mining, transportation/public utilities and finance/real estate sectors. Manufacturing, trade and government lost jobs over the month, although the government loss is seasonal and education-related.

The Department of Labor employer survey of nonagricultural employment shows a yearly increase of 14,600 jobs statewide for a 2.7 percent annual increase. Leading in annual growth rates are the services, trade and manufacturing sectors, all with rates near 3 percent. Construction and transportation/public utilities both employ fewer workers than they did a year ago.

The mining sector has apparently stabilized at about 15,500 jobs over the past year, following its precipitous decline in the first eight years of the decade. In metal mining, high copper prices have buoyed mining in the southwest part of the state, but uranium employment may be adversely affected by the announced sale or closure of the Chevron Resources Mount Taylor mine. The reopening of the Molycorp mine in Taos County will provide jobs to an area badly in need of economic stimulus. Oil and gas employment has apparently reached a plateau at around 9,200 - 9,300 jobs and prospects for coal employment, currently at 1,800 jobs, seem improved by contracts reported by Pittsburgh and Midway, new owners of the York Canyon Mine in Colfax County. Potash mining, located mostly around Carlsbad, has benefitted from protection afforded by the 1987 U.S.-Canada potash trade pact and now can be considered a healthy and stable employer.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	June 1989	July 1988
Civilian Labor Force	694,000	698,700	696,500	-4,700	-2,500
Employment	649,100	647,100	640,400	+2,000	+8,700
Unemployment	44,900	51,600	56,100	-6,700	-11,200
Rate	6.5%	7.4%	8.1%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JUL 1989	REVISED JUN 1989	REVISED JUL 1988	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1989	JUL CHANGE FROM JUL 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	551,700	555,700	537,100	-4,000	14,600
MINING	15,500	15,500	15,400	0	100
Metal Mining	2,100	2,000	2,000	100	100
Bituminous Coal/Nonmetalic Mining	4,200	4,200	4,000	0	200
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,200	9,300	9,400	-100	-200
CONSTRUCTION	31,000	30,700	31,300	300	-300
MANUFACTURING	40,900	41,400	39,700	-500	1,200
DURABLE GOODS	27,700	28,100	27,000	-400	700
Lumber & Wood Products	2,600	2,500	2,600	100	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
Elec & Electronic Equip	5,600	5,700	5,500	-100	100
Transportation Equipment	5,300	5,400	5,200	-100	100
Other Durable Goods	11,500	11,800	11,100	-300	400
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,200	13,300	12,700	-100	500
Food & Kindred Products	3,900	3,900	3,700	0	200
Textile & Apparel	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,700	6,400	-100	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	27,800	27,800	28,100	0	-300
TRANSPORTATION	13,100	13,100	12,600	0	500
Railroad Transportation	2,100	2,000	2,100	100	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,000	6,900	6,600	100	400
Other Transportation	4,000	4,200	3,900	-200	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,700	14,700	15,500	0	-800
Communication	6,500	6,500	6,600	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,200	8,200	8,900	0	-700
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	135,700	135,900	131,600	-200	4,100
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,500	23,600	23,200	-100	300
Durable Goods	13,600	13,700	13,400	-100	200
Nondurable Goods	9,900	9,900	9,800	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	112,200	112,300	108,400	-100	3,800
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,500	4,600	4,300	-100	200
General Merchandise Stores	12,300	12,400	12,000	-100	300
Food Stores	15,100	15,200	15,000	-100	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,100	14,000	14,000	100	100
Apparel & Accessories	5,500	5,400	5,400	100	100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,400	4,300	4,400	100	0
Eating & Drinking Places	44,100	44,100	41,400	0	2,700
Miscellaneous Retail	12,200	12,300	11,900	-100	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,800	27,800	27,400	0	400
Banking	8,000	8,000	8,100	0	-100
Insurance Carriers	4,300	4,300	4,100	0	200
Insur Agents, Brokers & Service	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
Real Estate	6,600	6,600	6,300	0	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,800	5,800	5,900	0	-100
SERVICES	135,900	134,900	130,000	1,000	5,900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,700	12,500	12,100	200	600
Personal Services	5,900	6,000	6,100	-100	-200
Business Services	33,300	33,000	31,700	300	1,600
Health Services	32,600	32,500	31,900	100	700
Legal Services	4,700	4,600	4,500	100	200
Educational Services	4,200	4,300	4,100	-100	100
Social Services	7,700	7,700	7,500	0	200
Membership Organizations	8,600	8,500	7,900	100	700
Other Services	26,200	25,800	24,200	400	2,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	137,100	141,700	133,600	-4,600	3,500
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,500	31,400	30,300	100	1,200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	105,600	110,300	103,300	-4,700	2,300
State Government 2/	45,700	46,500	44,500	-800	1,200
Universities	17,600	18,100	16,900	-500	700
Local Government	59,900	63,800	58,800	-3,900	1,100
Schools	34,300	37,800	33,300	-3,500	1,000

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate is now at 5.1 percent or 0.9 of a percentage point lower than in June. Unemployment decreased by 2,500 since June, and Albuquerque job seekers numbered 3,500 less than in July 1988. The decline in the labor force of 1,700 may be due to students leaving the labor force as the summer wears on.

According to the monthly survey of employers in Albuquerque, nonagricultural employment was up slightly - 200 jobs since June. Employment in construction (+100), trade (+400) and services (+200) posted gains for the month. Manufacturing and the government sector were down since June: manufacturing lost 200 and government 500 jobs. The manufacturing loss was due to a temporary summer layoff at a local plant. The government loss is due to school-related layoffs that are still trickling in.

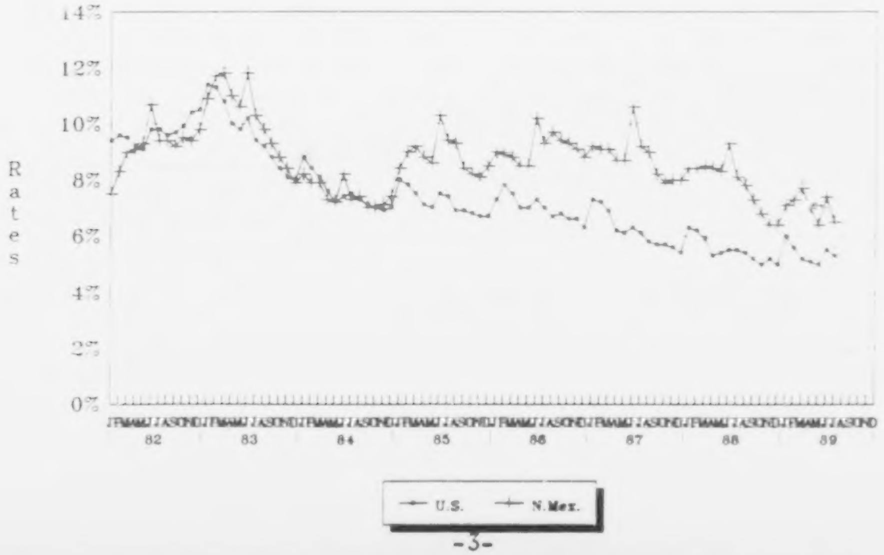
Transportation/public utilities and finance, insurance & real estate both increased by 100 since June.

Total nonagricultural employment in Bernalillo County grew by 5,600 since July 1988 for a 2.4 percent year-to-year increase. Manufacturing was up by 1.5 percent with the gain of 300 concentrated in the nondurable goods subsector. Transportation & public utilities increased by 400 jobs or 3.3 percent over the year, while retail trade has increased by a substantial 1,400 jobs. The finance, insurance & real estate sector was up by 500 jobs over the year, with increases of 100 in banking, 300 in insurance and 100 in "other finance". Service employment grew by 1,500 - most subsectors reported annual job growth with the notable exception of lodging places which showed no change over the year. Government increased by 2,000 jobs over last June, with federal up by 500 and state & local up by 1,500 jobs.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	June 1989	July 1988
Civilian Labor Force	265,800	267,500	266,000	-1,700	- 200
Employment	252,300	251,500	249,000	+ 800	+3,300
Unemployment	13,500	16,000	17,000	-2,500	-3,500
Rate	5.1%	6.0%	6.4%		

Unemployment Rates

Not Seasonally Adjusted



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM JUL 1989	REVISED JUN 1989	REVISED JUL 1988	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1989	 JUL 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	239,700	239,500	234,100	200	5,600
MINING	100	100	200	0	-100
CONSTRUCTION	14,900	14,800	15,300	100	-400
MANUFACTURING	20,600	20,800	20,300	-200	300
Durable Goods	14,700	14,900	14,700	-200	0
Nondurable Goods	5,900	5,900	5,600	0	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,700	12,600	12,300	100	400
Transportation	5,900	5,800	5,300	100	600
Communication	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,400	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	62,200	61,800	50,800	400	1,400
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,500	14,400	14,400	100	100
Durable Goods	9,600	9,500	9,500	100	100
Nondurable Goods	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	47,700	47,400	46,400	300	1,300
General Merchandise Stores	4,900	4,800	4,800	100	100
Food Stores	5,400	5,400	5,300	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,100	5,000	5,000	100	100
Eating & Drinking Places	19,200	19,200	18,600	0	600
Other Retail Trade	13,100	13,000	12,700	100	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,500	15,400	15,000	100	500
Banking	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,800	4,700	4,500	100	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	7,300	7,300	7,200	0	100
SERVICES	67,600	67,400	66,100	200	1,500
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0
Personal Services	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
Business Services	22,300	22,300	22,100	0	200
Health Services	15,300	15,300	15,000	0	300
Social Services	3,300	3,300	3,100	0	200
Membership Organizations	2,300	2,200	2,200	100	100
Other Services	17,500	17,400	16,900	100	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	46,100	46,600	44,100	-500	2,000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,700	13,700	13,200	0	500
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	32,400	32,900	30,900	-500	1,500
State Government	10,700	10,800	10,400	-100	300
Local Government	21,700	22,100	20,500	-400	1,200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM JUL 1989	REVISED JUN 1989	REVISED JUL 1988	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1989	JUL CHANGE FROM JUL 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	39,400	40,900	38,850	-1,500	550
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100
MANUFACTURING	3,600	3,600	3,750	0	-150
Durable Goods	1,600	1,600	1,650	0	-50
Nondurable Goods	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,200	1,200	1,250	0	-50
Transportation	350	350	350	0	0
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	850	850	900	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	8,950	9,150	8,750	-200	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	1,000	900	-50	50
RETAIL TRADE	8,000	8,150	7,850	-150	150
General Merchandise Stores	850	850	900	0	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1,200	1,150	-50	0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	1,050	1,050	950	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	3,100	3,200	3,100	-100	0
Other Retail Trade	1,850	1,850	1,750	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,800	1,750	1,750	50	50
SERVICES	6,600	6,650	6,300	-50	300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	700	700	700	0	0
Business Services	1,400	1,400	1,300	0	100
Health Services	1,900	1,850	1,800	50	100
Social Services	300	300	300	0	0
Other Services	2,300	2,400	2,200	-100	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	14,800	16,100	14,700	-1,300	100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,300	4,400	4,300	-100	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	10,500	11,700	10,400	-1,200	100
State Government	5,600	6,100	5,300	-500	300
Local Government	4,900	5,600	5,100	-700	-200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM JUL 1989	REVISED JUN 1989	REVISED JUL 1988	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1989	JUL CHANGE FROM JUL 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	57,950	57,450	56,950	500	1,000
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,700	2,600	2,800	100	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,700	1,650	1,700	50	0
Durable Goods	1,100	1,050	1,050	50	50
Nondurable Goods	600	600	650	0	-50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,100	1,100	1,150	0	-50
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	650	650	700	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,600	11,600	11,100	0	500
WHOLESALE TRADE	900	900	850	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,700	10,700	10,250	0	450
General Merchandise Stores	950	950	950	0	0
Food Stores	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	850	850	800	0	50
Eating & Drinking Places	4,900	4,900	4,700	0	200
Other Retail Trade	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,950	1,950	2,000	0	-50
SERVICES	16,000	15,700	15,700	300	300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,350	2,250	2,300	100	50
Business Services	3,500	3,500	3,400	0	100
Health Services	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100
Social Services	750	750	700	0	50
Other Services	5,800	5,600	5,800	200	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22,800	22,750	22,400	50	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,700	1,650	1,700	50	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21,100	21,100	20,700	0	400
State Government 3/	17,100	16,900	16,600	200	500
Local Government	4,000	4,200	4,100	-200	-100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
NEW MEXICO	JUL 1989	JUN 1989	JUL 1988	JUL 1989	JUN 1989	JUL 1988	JUL 1989	JUN 1989	JUL 1988
MINING	$550.62	$543.56	$535.93	43.7	43.8	42.5	12.60	12.41	12.61
CONSTRUCTION	$453.46	$435.57	$424.86	39.5	39.1	37.9	11.48	11.14	11.21
MANUFACTURING	$349.05	$344.67	$357.54	39.0	39.8	40.4	8.95	8.66	8.85
Durable Goods	$367.83	$357.40	$372.28	40.2	39.8	41.0	9.15	8.98	9.08
Nondurable Goods	$304.00	$311.65	$321.83	38.0	39.7	39.2	8.00	7.85	8.21
COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	$599.11	$574.78	$579.36	42.4	41.5	40.8	14.13	13.85	14.20
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$225.55	$220.95	$217.99	32.5	31.7	32.2	6.94	6.97	6.77
Wholesale Trade	$381.02	$383.96	$363.70	39.2	39.1	36.7	9.72	9.82	9.91
Retail Trade	$195.62	$189.98	$189.37	31.2	30.3	31.3	6.27	6.27	6.05
BANKING	$264.65	$248.82	$229.80	39.5	37.7	38.3	6.70	6.60	6.00
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	JUL 1989	JUN 1989	JUL 1988	JUL 1989	JUN 1989	JUL 1988	JUL 1989	JUN 1989	JUL 1988
MANUFACTURING	$380.89	$378.55	$379.36	39.8	40.4	40.4	9.57	9.37	9.39
Durable Goods	$406.37	$402.62	$395.50	40.8	41.0	40.9	9.96	9.82	9.57
Nondurable Goods	$305.07	$306.10	$325.47	36.8	38.6	38.7	8.29	7.93	8.41

NOTE Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Percent Change June '89-July '89	Percent Change July '88-July '89
CPI-U	124.4	124.1	118.5	+0.2%	+5.0%
CPI-W	123.2	122.8	117.2	+0.3%	+5.1%

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

CPI-U - All Urban Consumers
CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Area Economic Activity

Statewide - **New Mexico's per capita income** of $12,488 for 1988 increased by 5 percent while falling from 44th to 45th on a national ranking. New Mexico is still below the national average; however, its 5 percent growth is an improvement compared to the 3.6 percent growth in per capita income for 1987. All **Quality Plus** grocery stores in New Mexico are scheduled to close by the end of this summer. Quality Plus Senior Vice President Ray Knight has stated that it is not financially possible for the company to continue. Quality Plus Inc. is relinquishing its assets to its only secured lender, Citicorp North America Inc. Grocery stores closing include Hobbs, Lovington, Portales, Roswell, Espanola, Las Vegas, Silver City, Clovis, Alamogordo and Artesia. **New Mexico** and Mississippi will be competing for a $2.7 million federal grant to fund programs aimed at helping economically and academically disadvantaged children. The U.S. Department of Labor has awarded New Mexico and Mississippi $75,000 each to develop a Job Training Partnership Act model program for "at-risk youths". The New Mexico Department of Labor will direct the state's efforts to obtain the $2.7 million grant. In a national ranking by state, **New Mexico teacher** salaries dropped from a ranking of 37th last year to 40th this year after falling from 28th in 1987, according to a survey by the American Federation of Teachers. The average New Mexico teacher's salary is $24,554 while the national average is $29,629. Governor Garrey Carruthers has proposed incorporating the **New Mexico State Fair** into the Economic Development and Tourism Department and eliminating its independent status. Carruthers stated that the proposed reorganization would provide for State Fair budgets to be reviewed by the executive and legislative branches of government and also make the State Fair eligible for state-level capital outlay funds. His request will be made at next year's legislative session. The **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development** has allocated more than $7 million in housing grants for New Mexico Indian tribes. **Santa Fe Railway** is reducing its management staff by approximately 450 people or 14 percent nationwide. Nearly all of these reductions are being achieved through early retirement or a voluntary severance program. Twenty-one Santa Fe Railway jobs in the New Mexico railway division, which includes west Texas, are being eliminated. Positions eliminated include four jobs in Amarillo, five in Albuquerque, one in Carlsbad, eight in Belen and three in Clovis. Seventy Clovis railway jobs have been eliminated in the past year with most of the employees being transferred to the Albuquerque area. This brings the number of Clovis-based railroad employees down to about 400. The **Pizza Hut** chain restaurants have hired more than 40 workers with disabilities in New Mexico, and Pizza Hut has been making a concerted effort nationally to hire people with physical or developmental disabilities. Nationally, Pizza Hut plans to hire about 2,000 more people with disabilities over the next three years. A $500,000 federal grant was provided to help administer the program nationally. Chris Isengard, executive director of Career Services for the Handicapped, stated that funding agencies are moving toward supported employment which includes on-the-job training. Most "supported employment" has been in the service industry with some in other types of companies.

Albuquerque Area - **Honeywell Inc.** has announced that it will cut 4,000 jobs from its national corporate payroll, retreat from its $1.4 million weapons business and provide added cash to its shareholders. A local corporate spokesperson was unable to state whether any jobs at Honeywell's Albuquerque plant would be affected by the cutback. In another Honeywell development, the Honeywell Defense Avionics Systems Division in Albuquerque has ceased work on its electronic flight control system contract, one of four contracts Honeywell has on the new U.S. Air Force C-17 transport, and cut up to 200 jobs or 14 percent of the division's workforce of 2,700 at its Albuquerque facility in August. At least 100 of these employees have already been transferred to other positions in the plant. **Courtyard by Marriott**, a four-story hotel building, opened in early August employing about 45 people. The 150-room hotel is located at Gibson and Yale near the Albuquerque International Airport. In addition, Residence Inn, a 112-room Marriott hotel, recently broke ground at I-40 near Carlisle. By year end, Marriott Corp. will have built 145 Courtyards nationwide with plans to have 300 hotels by mid-1990. Construction of a new **K-Mart** in Rio Rancho began in August. K-Mart will be the largest store in Hilltop Plaza community shopping center. **Newberry Inc.**, a variety store, opened at two locations in late July employing a total of 32 employees. One location is Wyoming N.E. and the other is Coors and Corrales.

Alamogordo / Carrizozo / Cloudcroft Area - In mid-July, **U.S. Forest officials** lifted a fire ban on open flame camp fires in the Lincoln National Forest. **Belco Industries Inc.**, an assembler of welding equipment, in Carrizozo, has laid off 14 employees, reducing its workforce to 9. A new **post office** has been approved for Cloudcroft--the existing post office will be converted to a video and book store.

Belen / Los Lunas - A new **15-acre shopping center** will be developed in Los Lunas including a major discount department store, an Albertson's, a Walgreen's, and a series of smaller retail shops and restaurants. The development should result in up to 115 new jobs. Village officials stated the project should begin in November with completion scheduled for early 1991. The 60-room **Super 8 Motel** on South Main Street in Belen is expected to be completed within a year.

Clovis Area - Seven Clovis **Pepsi-Cola** employees were laid off in late June as a result of a new distribution agreement with Southwest Coca-Cola Bottling Company. Coca-Cola purchased distribution rights for Dr Pepper and Seven-Up. Southwest is the parent company of Clovis' Coca-Cola and Sprite Bottling Company. **Wal-Mart Stores Inc.** have announced plans to expand and remodel the Clovis store creating an additional 30 jobs.

Espanola Area - A request for a $7 million grant for funding of Plaza de Espanola has been turned down by the federal Economic Development Administration for the second year in a row.

Farmington Area - An Albuquerque Journal article has described a mini-boom in **San Juan County** based on drilling for coal seam methane gas. A federal tax credit for coal seam drilling expires at the end of the year and a credit for production continues for ten years after that. Several companies, including Dawn Trucking Co., Western Company of North America and Drake Well Service have added employees to their payrolls in this bright spot in an otherwise dismal oil and gas picture. Also, at least two pipeline companies are planning to extend lines for transporting the gas. Dedication of the new **General Dynamics** plant at the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry Industrial Park south of Farmington was held in early July. **U.S. Enertek** of Farmington, which has filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy, laid off four management employees in an effort to reduce overhead.

Grants / Gallup Area - **Mount Taylor**, the last uranium mine in full production in the Grants area, and the richest uranium mine on the continent, will close in mid-October unless the company finds a buyer or partner. About 180 people will lose their jobs with a small crew remaining until about December when the mine will be allowed to flood. A Chevron Resources spokesperson stated that conditions in the international uranium market make the closure necessary. The **Crownpoint Institute of Technology**, in Gallup, has been awarded $96,570 in federal funding for its Young Navajo Small Business and Entrepreneurship Training Program. **Cibola General Hospital** began work on a $800,000, 10-month, construction plan for enlarging the dining area, installing a new hot water system, and adding bathroom facilities to the patient rooms.

Hobbs Area - **New Mexico Junior College** will be building two dormitories with 50 rooms housing 100 students. The dormitories will be financed with $2.5 million in bonds.

Las Cruces / Chamberino Area - **Alpo Petfoods Inc.** will begin manufacturing cat food and kick off a multimillion-dollar advertising campaign. Alpo's entry into the cat-food business will boost employment at the company's Chamberino, N.M., plant by 20 percent next year adding 20 to 40 employees.

Lovington Area - The **New Mexico Junior College** in Lovington has been selected as a training site for Ford Motor Company automotive technicians. The college already trains General Motors technicians.

Roswell / Artesia Area - **NTS Communications**, a new long distance telephone company, held a grand opening in Roswell. NTS officials say they will open offices in Artesia, Carlsbad, Clovis, Dexter, Hagerman, Portales and Ruidoso. Transport Technology Corp. (TTC) and Penske Truck Leasing agreed to form a new freight hauling company in Roswell, **TTC Transport**. TTC Transport expects to initially employ 20 to 25 people. TTC Transport will feature top-of-the-line trucks, professional drivers and state-of-the-art technology. **McCrory's Store (TG&Y)** closed the end of July. **City building permits** issued for July are up compared to 1988. Figures provided by the city show 383 permits issued, valued @ $6,391,504 this year, compared to 370 permits issued, valued @ $5,819,733 in 1988. **Transportation Manufacturing Corp. (TMC)** will build 56 buses and increase employment by 250 people filling a $13 million contract with the Republic of China (Taiwan). Production is expected to begin in late August and the buses will be delivered within 90 days. Officials also announced they will compete in negotiations to fill additional orders for the Taiwan government next year.

Santa Fe Area - **Sangre de Cristo Community Mental Health Services** has laid off 66 of its 80 employees. The state Health and Environment Department did not renew its mental health services contract with Sangre de Cristo. Construction is scheduled to begin in August on a **$4.5 million hotel, Plaza Real,** located on the present site of a Washington Avenue parking lot in downtown Santa Fe. The partnership that plans to build Plaza Real also purchased the **Fiesta Inn** on Cerrillos Road and will renovate it. In another development, **"Hotel Santa Fe"**, an $11 million collaboration between Picuris Pueblo and developers will begin construction in February. The 140-room hotel will be ready for occupancy in April 1991. A project to build **townhouses** priced from $48,000 to $84,000 is to begin this summer on Camino Carlos Rey. One-hundred and one notices of layoff, required by state personnel regulations, are being sent to medical employees of the **New Mexico Corrections Department** as the agency prepares to hire a private company to provide adult medical services statewide. The proposed contract with Correctional Medical Systems, a Missouri- based firm, specifies that current employees be given first consideration for positions. Corrections officials feel that most of the 101 employees will be offered jobs back at comparable or better pay. All of the positions are being eliminated October 1st. **House sales in Santa Fe** were up by 11 percent the first six months of the year. A total of 401 homes were sold from January 1 to June 30 compared to 360 in the same period last year. The median price of a home sold in Santa Fe the first six months of 1989 was $125,000 and the average price of a home in the period was $153,325, while in the first half of 1988, the average sales price was $133,381. **Bright Beginnings**, an Albuquerque-based chain of child care and development centers, opened in Santa Fe. Since its founding in 1981, Bright Beginnings has grown to include six locations caring for 1,000 children.

Silver City / Reserve Area - An owl expert for the U.S. Forest Service stated that the Mexican spotted owl habitat in the **Gila National Forest** is doing very well. If so, protected timber stands could be reopened for logging this winter. Another issue of concern to environmental organizations is whether logging practices in the Gila National Forest and other national forests in New Mexico threaten the few ancient forests left in the Southwest. Two Silver City movie theaters, the **Gila Theatre** and the **Real West Cinema**, have closed down after having experienced low attendance and high film rental costs.

Taos / Questa Area - **Molycorp Inc.** resumed production at its Questa molybdenum operation in Northern New Mexico at about 10 to 12 million pounds of molybdenum annually, half of normal production capacity. Full capacity production could be achieved in three years. A work force of nearly 200 began working in shifts around the clock, and a workforce of 300 is expected by next April. The Questa mine will supply about 5 percent of the world's annual production of the mineral. A new tailings pond is still a bone of contention between Molycorp and local environmental organizations.

Tucumcari Area - **Grain Power Tucumcari Ltd.**, New Mexico's second largest ethanol plant, stopped production in early August. The company cited lost revenue due to a reduction in the industry's state gasoline tax exemption as the reason for ending production. Negotiations are currently being considered for a buyer. Grain Power had a production capacity of about 3 million gallons a year.

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New Mexico Department of Labor, in conjunction with New Mexico State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, New Mexico Vocational Education and New Mexico Vocational Rehabilitation, will jointly sponsor an exhibit booth at the New Mexico State Fair in the Manuel Lujan Jr. Exhibit Complex, September 8 through September 24, 1989. Free copies of agency publications and other information will be available. Please stop by and see us.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS, 1980 - 1988
U.S. and New Mexico

The following is a brief comparison of trends in industrial sector employment in both New Mexico and the U.S. over the last nine years.

The years between 1980 and 1988 saw both significant progress and problems in the New Mexico economy. Progress is shown by the 16.1 percent increase in New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment over this period, compared to a national increase of 17.3 percent, showing a New Mexico track record only slightly slower than that of the U.S. Significant differences between U.S. and New Mexico annual average growth rates are apparent in the various sectors of the employment structure (See Table 1). An especially interesting contrast is evident between national and New Mexico trends in the manufacturing sector, where U.S. employment declined by 3.7 percent between 1980 and 1988 while New Mexico increased by 16.0 percent. Mining sector employment in both the U.S. and New Mexico fell over the nine year period, the U.S. by 28.6 percent and New Mexico by 47.6 percent, evidence of a structural decline in employment requirements in this sector. Divergent trends emerge in the construction sector, with U.S. construction employment increasing by 21.6 percent while New Mexico suffered a 5.9 percent fall. Transportation & public utilities employment increased by 8.5 percent nationally but by only 2.1 percent in New Mexico, a reflection of the difficulties experienced by the Public Service Company over the past few years. The remaining sectors (trade, finance, services, and government) tended to demonstrate comparable percentage increases, although the government sector grew by 12.6 percent in New Mexico and by 7.1 percent nationally.

Changes in the proportion of total employment in each industrial sector are a key indication of basic economic direction. Several dramatic changes have occurred over the past eight years in both national and state economies (See Table 2). Manufacturing employment has fallen from 22.4 to 18.4 percent of U.S. total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, while in New Mexico the proportion has remained virtually unchanged. The number of manufacturing jobs in New Mexico increased by 5,500 over this time period, from 34,400 to 39,900. The mining sector lost almost 300,000 jobs or 29 percent nationally while mining employment in New Mexico nearly halved, with some 14,000 jobs lost. Construction increased nationally from 4.8 to 5.0 percent of total employment as New Mexico construction declined from 6.9 to 5.6 percent of the total, an estimated 1,900 jobs lost over the eight years on an annual average basis. Transportation & public utilities employment fell slightly as a proportion of total employment both nationally and in New Mexico. The proportion of total employment represented by the trade, finance and services sectors rose both nationally and in the state, while the government employment proportion declined slightly in both.

In assessing the impact of these changes on the New Mexico workforce, it is crucial to note that mining, construction, and transportation/public utilities - the three sectors that declined significantly as a proportion of total employment - are also the subsectors paying the highest wages to production, construction and nonsupervisory personnel.

Table 1
Employment by Industry Group

AREA / INDUSTRY	1988	1987	1980	Change From 1987 - 1988 #	 %	 1980 - 1988 #	 %
UNITED STATES 1/							
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	106,039	102,310	90,406	3,729	3.6%	15,633	17.3%
Manufacturing	19,539	19,065	20,285	474	2.5%	(746)	-3.7%
Mining	733	721	1,027	12	1.7%	(294)	-28.6%
Construction	5,293	4,998	4,346	295	5.9%	947	21.8%
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,584	5,385	5,146	199	3.7%	438	8.5%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	25,362	24,381	20,310	981	4.0%	5,052	24.9%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6,679	6,549	5,160	130	2.0%	1,519	29.4%
Services & Miscellaneous	25,464	24,196	17,890	1,268	5.2%	7,574	42.3%
Government	17,387	17,015	16,241	372	2.2%	1,146	7.1%
NEW MEXICO							
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	540,400	529,300	465,400	11,100	2.1%	75,000	16.1%
Manufacturing	39,900	38,300	34,400	1,600	4.2%	5,500	16.0%
Mining	15,400	14,900	29,400	500	3.4%	(14,000)	-47.6%
Construction	30,200	32,100	32,100	(1,900)	-5.9%	(1,900)	-5.9%
Transportation & Public Utilities	28,900	28,800	28,300	100	0.3%	600	2.1%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	130,400	127,700	103,400	2,700	2.1%	27,000	26.1%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	27,000	26,900	21,100	100	0.4%	5,900	28.0%
Services & Miscellaneous	127,900	123,000	91,800	4,900	4.0%	36,100	39.3%
Government	140,800	137,600	125,000	3,200	2.3%	15,800	12.6%

1\ Numbers in Thousands

Note: Industry classification is according to 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC).
Data reflects number of jobs, by place of work.
Source: ES-202 and Current Employment Statistics Program
Data subject to revision
5/89

Table 2
Proportions of Employment by
Industry Group 1980 - 1988

AREA / INDUSTRY	1988	1987	1980	Change From 1987 - 1988 #	 %	 1980 - 1988 #	 %
UNITED STATES 1/							
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Manufacturing	18.4	18.6	22.4	-0.2	-1%	-4.0	-18%
Mining	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.0	-2%	-0.4	-39%
Construction	5.0	4.9	4.8	0.1	2%	0.2	4%
Transportation & Public Utilities	5.3	5.3	5.7	0.0	0%	-0.4	-8%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	23.9	23.8	22.5	0.1	0%	1.5	7%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6.3	6.4	5.7	-0.1	-2%	0.6	10%
Services & Miscellaneous	24.0	23.6	19.8	0.4	2%	4.2	21%
Government	16.4	16.6	18.0	-0.2	-1%	-1.6	-9%
NEW MEXICO							
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Manufacturing	7.4	7.2	7.4	0.1	2%	0.0	0%
Mining	2.8	2.8	6.3	0.0	1%	-3.5	-55%
Construction	5.6	6.1	6.9	-0.5	-8%	-1.3	-19%
Transportation & Public Utilities	5.3	5.4	6.1	-0.1	-2%	-0.7	-12%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	24.1	24.1	22.2	0.0	0%	1.9	9%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5.0	5.1	4.5	-0.1	-2%	0.5	10%
Services & Miscellaneous	23.7	23.2	19.7	0.4	2%	3.9	20%
Government	26.1	26.0	26.9	0.1	0%	-0.8	-3%

1\ Numbers in Thousands

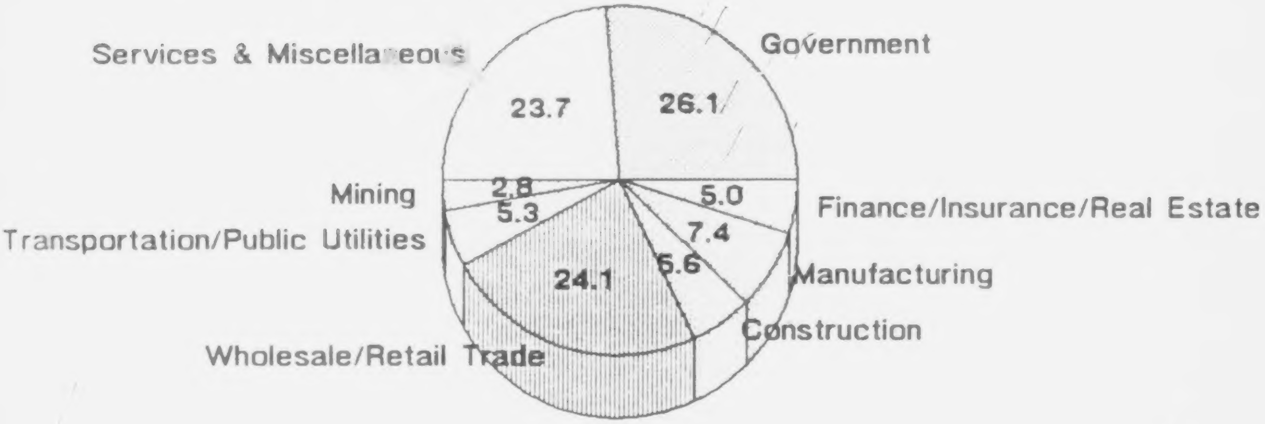
Note: Industry classification is according to 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC).
Data reflects number of jobs, by place of work.
5/89

NEW MEXICO

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Percentages)

1988

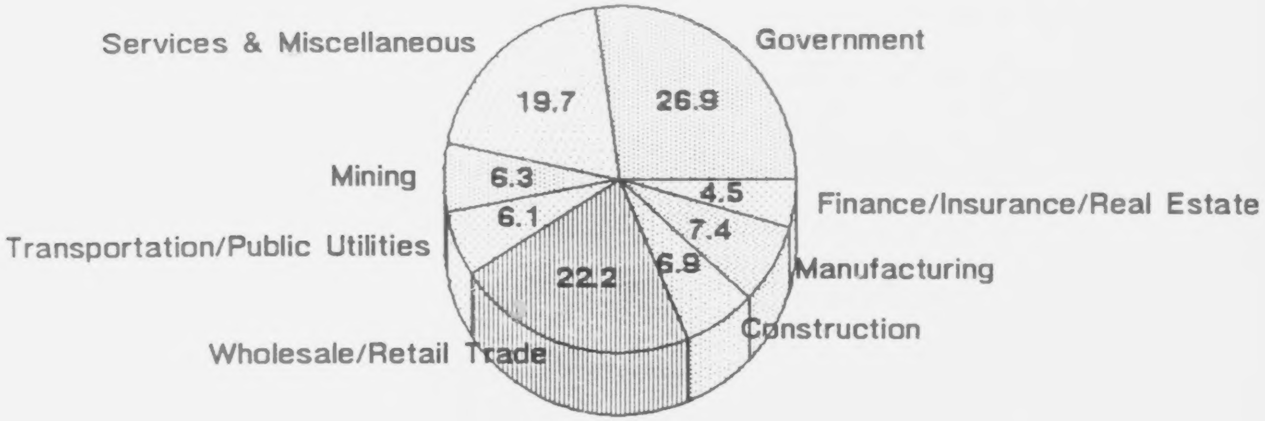


NEW MEXICO

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Percentages)

1980

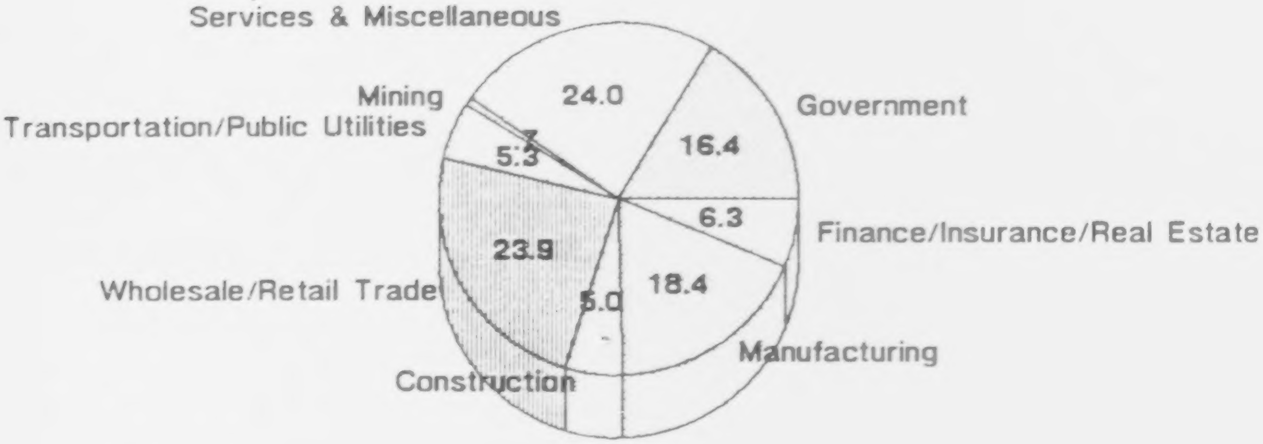


UNITED STATES

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Percentages)

1988

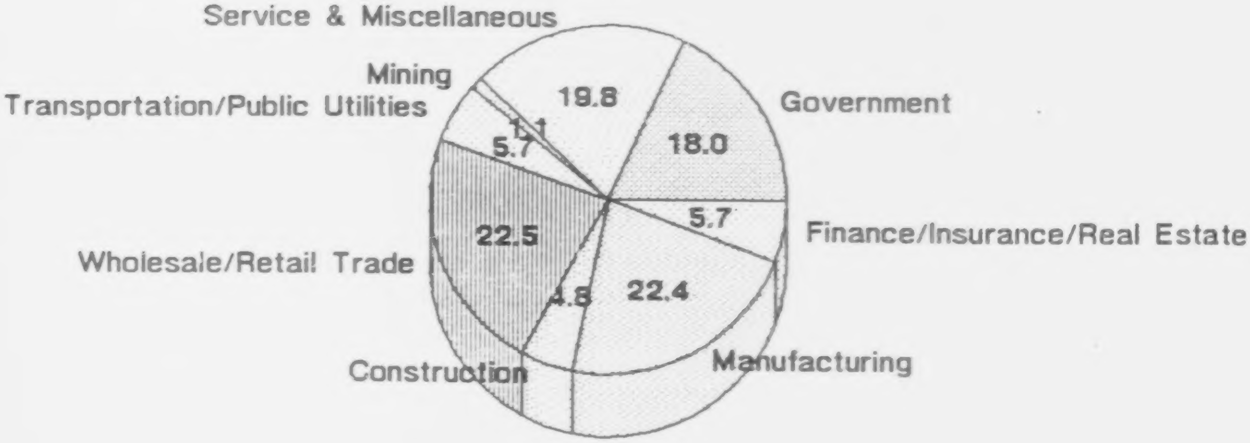


UNITED STATES

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Percentages)

1980



NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY JULY 1989				REVISED JUNE 1989				REVISED JULY 1988			
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	694,045	649,121	44,924	6.5%	698,729	647,088	51,641	7.4%	696,492	640,365	56,127	8.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 2/	265,893	252,345	13,548	5.1%	267,535	251,542	15,993	6.0%	265,976	248,955	17,021	6.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	55,321	51,382	3,939	7.1%	56.740	52,327	4,413	7.8%	55,157	50,872	4,285	7.8%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	69,350	66,513	2,837	4.1%	68,385	65,531	2,854	4.2%	69,508	66,039	3,469	5.0%
Catron	1,258	1,184	74	5.9%	1,196	1,106	90	7.5%	1,246	1,119	127	10.2%
Chaves	23,914	22,523	1,391	5.8%	24,238	22,721	1,517	6.3%	23,581	22,072	1,509	6.4%
Cibola	9,204	8,117	1,087	11.8%	9.493	8,291	1,202	12.7%	9,429	8,300	1,129	12.0%
Colfax	7,029	6,522	507	7.2%	6,995	6,296	699	10.0%	7,674	6,517	1,157	15.1%
Curry	16,630	15,471	1,159	7.0%	16,458	15,256	1,202	7.3%	16,448	15,312	1,136	6.9%
De Baca	901	831	70	7.8%	932	860	72	7.7%	981	867	114	11.6%
Eddy	19,915	18,420	1,495	7.5%	20,206	18,473	1,733	8.6%	20,170	18,305	1,865	9.2%
Grant	10,491	9,652	839	8.0%	10,631	9,803	828	7.8%	10,434	9,545	889	8.5%
Guadalupe	1,742	1,556	186	10.7%	1,772	1,537	235	13.3%	1,647	1,392	255	15.5%
Harding	384	337	47	12.2%	421	360	61	14.5%	408	356	52	12.7%
Hidalgo	2,684	2,559	125	4.7%	2,578	2,435	143	5.5%	2,532	2,360	172	6.8%
Lea	22,886	21,321	1,565	6.8%	23,070	21,324	1,746	7.6%	22,940	21,186	1,754	7.6%
Lincoln	7,422	7,179	243	3.3%	7,033	6,737	296	4.2%	7,368	6,917	451	6.1%
Luna	5,995	5,361	634	10.6%	6,047	5,321	726	12.0%	6,116	5,264	852	13.9%
McKinley	17,557	15,897	1,660	9.5%	18,036	16,168	1,868	10.4%	18,298	16,158	2,140	11.7%
Mora	1,141	885	256	22.4%	1,170	853	317	27.1%	1,301	878	423	32.5%
Otero	18,591	17,327	1,264	6.8%	18,833	17,384	1,449	7.7%	18,678	17,141	1,537	8.2%
Quay	4,698	4,482	216	4.6%	4,790	4,496	294	6.1%	4,668	4,325	343	7.3%
Rio Arriba	13,288	11,580	1,708	12.9%	13,760	11,787	1,973	14.3%	13,564	11,465	2,099	15.5%
Roosevelt	6,671	6,373	298	4.5%	6,685	6,337	348	5.2%	6,540	6,184	356	5.4%
Sandoval	28,690	26,942	1,748	6.1%	28,415	26,354	2,061	7.3%	27,401	25,164	2,237	8.2%
San Juan	33,197	29,721	3,476	10.5%	33,216	29,136	4,080	12.3%	33,894	29,459	4,435	13.1%
San Miguel	9,744	8,881	863	8.9%	9,931	8,980	951	9.6%	10,147	8,926	1,221	12.0%
Sierra	2,675	2,559	116	4.3%	2,680	2,537	143	5.3%	2,526	2,389	137	5.4%
Socorro	5,680	5,293	387	6.8%	5,870	5,402	468	8.0%	6,154	5,553	601	9.8%
Taos	9,498	7,974	1,524	16.0%	9,760	7,832	1,928	19.8%	10,100	7,861	2,239	22.2%
Torrance	3,771	3,447	324	8.6%	3,712	3,399	313	8.4%	3,598	3,242	356	9.9%
Union	2,047	1,954	93	4.5%	2,089	1,964	125	6.0%	1,987	1,852	135	6.8%
Valencia	15,778	14,533	1,245	7.9%	16,052	14,539	1,513	9.4%	16,021	14,390	1,631	10.2%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

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New Mexico Labor Market Review

Garrey Carruthers
Governor

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Secretary

New Mexico Department of
LABOR
Volume 18, No. 8, September 30, 1989
Prepared by
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This month's issue features a special article entitled "U.S.-New Mexico Nonagricultural Employment Index" on p.7

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Unemployment in New Mexico has followed no clear pattern between the months of July and August over the last ten years - rising in three of those years and falling in the other seven. New Mexico's unemployment rate increased minimally, from 6.5 to 6.6 percent, in August of this year, according to estimates released by Paul Garcia, Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Labor. Improvement continues to be evident in New Mexico's unemployment estimates, with the number of unemployed showing a decrease of 9,000 from one year ago and the jobless rate down from 7.8 to 6.6 percent over the year. The U.S. unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 5.1 percent in August, only slightly changed from the year ago rate of 5.4 percent.

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose between July and August by 2,100 jobs to a total of 553,600, according to the monthly survey of nonagricultural employers. Most sectors showed gains over the month, with mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation/utilities, trade and services adding employment since July. The mining sector added 100 jobs in metal mining and 100 jobs in oil and gas extraction, a strong increase given the time of year. Nondurable goods manufacturing increased by 800, which is expected due to annual chile harvesting and vegetable processing. Trade employment jumped by 1,500 jobs, attributable to the approach of the school year. There was no change in employment in the finance/real estate sector. Notably, only the government sector lost jobs, due to a routine layoff of term employees at the Social Security Administration and the end of summer youth employment programs.

The survey of nonagricultural employment shows a year-to-year increase of 13,700 jobs statewide. The rate of annual increase has moderated somewhat over the summer: falling from 3.0 percent in June and 2.7 percent in July, to 2.5 percent in August. Quarterly growth rates for nonagricultural employment were 2.4 percent in fourth quarter 1988, 2.4 percent in first quarter 1989, and 2.7 percent in second quarter 1989. Leading in annual growth rates are the manufacturing, services, and trade sectors. Construction and transportation both employ fewer workers than a year ago; but, the outlook for the construction sector should improve if forecasts of declining interest rates over the next year or so are correct.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	July. 1989	Aug. 1988
Civilian Labor Force	694,600	694,100	705,000	+ 500	-10,400
Employment	648,600	649,000	650,000	- 400	-1,400
Unemployment	46,000	45,100	55,000	+ 900	-9,000
Rate	6.6%	6.5%	7.8%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM AUG 1989	REVISED JUL 1989	REVISED AUG 1988	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1989	AUG CHANGE FROM AUG 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	553,600	551,500	539,900	2,100	13,700
MINING	15,800	15,600	15,400	200	400
Metal Mining	2,200	2,100	2,100	100	100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,300	4,300	3,900	0	400
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,300	9,200	9,400	100	-100
CONSTRUCTION	31,300	31,100	31,700	200	-400
MANUFACTURING	42,500	41,200	40,800	1,300	1,700
DURABLE GOODS	28,500	28,000	27,200	500	1,300
Lumber & Wood Products	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,600	2,700	2,700	-100	-100
Elec & Electronic Equip	5,900	5,600	5,400	300	500
Transportation Equipment	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	100
Other Durable Goods	12,100	11,800	11,300	300	800
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,000	13,200	13,600	800	400
Food & Kindred Products	4,600	3,900	4,400	700	200
Textile & Apparel	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,700	6,600	6,500	100	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,000	27,800	28,300	200	-300
TRANSPORTATION	13,300	13,100	12,800	200	500
Railroad Transportation	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,100	7,000	6,700	100	400
Other Transportation	4,100	4,000	4,000	100	100
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,700	14,700	15,500	0	-800
Communication	6,500	6,500	6,600	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,200	8,200	8,900	0	-700
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	137,000	135,500	132,800	1,500	4,200
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,400	23,500	23,200	-100	200
Durable Goods	13,600	13,600	13,500	0	100
Nondurable Goods	9,800	9,900	9,700	-100	100
RETAIL TRADE	113,600	112,000	109,600	1,600	4,000
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,500	4,500	4,300	0	200
General Merchandise Stores	12,600	12,300	12,400	300	200
Food Stores	15,000	14,800	15,000	200	0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,100	14,100	14,000	0	100
Apparel & Accessories	5,600	5,500	5,500	100	100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,400	4,400	4,400	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	45,000	44,100	42,000	900	3,000
Miscellaneous Retail	12,400	12,300	12,000	100	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,700	27,700	27,400	0	300
Banking	7,900	7,900	8,100	0	-200
Insurance Carriers	4,300	4,300	4,100	0	200
Insur Agents, Brokers & Service	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
Real Estate	6,600	6,600	6,300	0	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,800	5,800	5,900	0	-100
SERVICES	136,000	135,800	130,500	200	5,500
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,700	12,600	12,100	100	600
Personal Services	6,100	6,000	6,100	100	0
Business Services	33,400	33,300	31,900	100	1,500
Health Services	32,500	32,600	32,000	-100	500
Legal Services	4,700	4,700	4,500	0	200
Educational Services	4,300	4,100	4,400	200	-100
Social Services	7,600	7,700	7,500	-100	100
Membership Organizations	8,400	8,600	7,700	-200	700
Other Services	26,300	26,200	24,300	100	2,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	135,300	136,800	133,000	-1,500	2,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,100	31,500	30,100	-400	1,000
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	104,200	105,300	102,900	-1.100	1,300
State Government 2/	45,600	45,700	44,800	-100	800
Universities	20,500	19,600	17,400	900	3,100
Local Government	58,600	59,600	58,100	-1,000	500
Schools	33,500	33,600	33,400	-100	100

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate crept up by 0.3 of a percentage point in August and is now 5.4 percent. Although unemployment increased by 900 since July, Albuquerque job seekers still numbered 2,100 less than in August 1988.

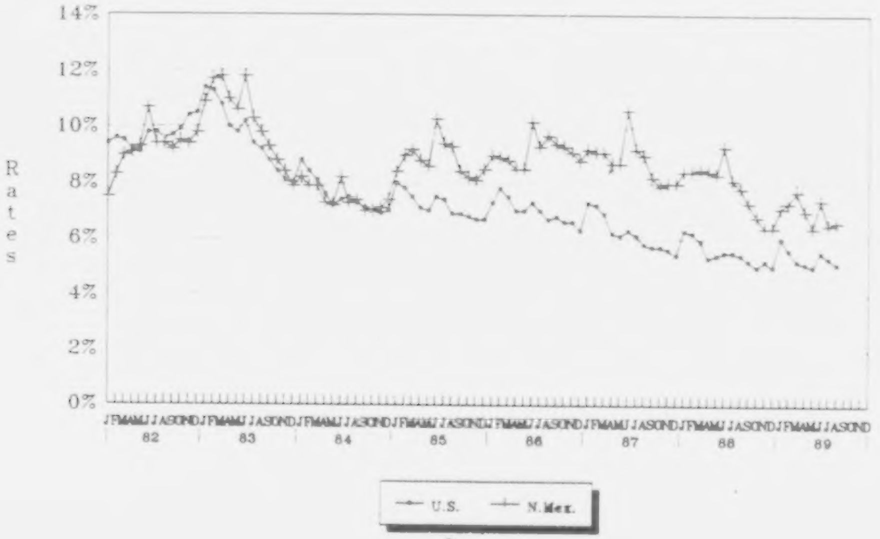
According to the monthly survey of employers in Albuquerque, nonagricultural employment was up slightly by 600 jobs since July. Employment in construction (+200), manufacturing (+300), trade (+500) and services (+200) posted gains for the month. Finance/insurance and transportation/public utilities were unchanged since July. The manufacturing gain was due in part to the resumption of operations after a temporary summer layoff at a local plant. The government loss over the month is due to a Social Security Administration layoff of term employees and the end of summer youth programs.

Total nonagricultural employment in Bernalillo County grew by 5,100 since August 1988 for a 2.2 percent increase. Manufacturing was up by 2.0 percent with the gain of 400 split evenly between durable and nondurable goods. A recent rash of layoff announcements from local electronic manufacturers has clouded the outlook for manufacturing in Bernalillo County. Published reports of workforce reductions have come from Signetics, Intel (Sandoval County), Honeywell and Digital. Transportation & public utilities increased by 300 jobs or 2.4 percent over the year, while trade has added 1,600 jobs (2.6 percent). The finance, insurance & real estate sector posted increases of 100 in banking and 300 in insurance. Service employment grew by 1,600 (2.4 percent) - all subsectors except hotel/other lodging added positions. Government increased by 1,100 jobs over last August, with federal up by a scant 100 and state & local up by 1,000 jobs. Construction employment on an annual basis sagged this month and last, down 300 in August and 400 in July, although the expected decline in the interest rate structure (mentioned on the front page of this issue) may act to pull construction out of the doldrums.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Aug. 1989	July. 1989	Aug. 1988	July. 1989	Aug. 1988
Civilian Labor Force	267,400	265,700	268,600	+1,700	-1,200
Employment	252,900	252,100	252,000	+ 800	+ 900
Unemployment	14,500	13,600	16,600	+ 900	-2,100
Rate	5.4%	5.1%	6.2%		

Unemployment Rates

Not Seasonally Adjusted



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM AUG 1989	REVISED JUL 1989	REVISED AUG 1988	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1989	AUG CHANGE FROM AUG 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	240,200	239,600	235,100	600	5,100
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	15,100	14,900	15,400	200	-300
MANUFACTURING	20,900	20,600	20,500	300	400
Durable Goods	14,900	14,700	14,700	200	200
Nondurable Goods	6,000	5,900	5,800	100	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,700	12,700	12,400	0	300
Transportation	5,900	5,900	5,400	0	500
Communication	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0
Elec. Gas. & Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,400	0	-200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	62,600	62,100	61,000	500	1,600
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,700	14,500	14,300	200	400
Durable Goods	9,700	9,600	9,500	100	200
Nondurable Goods	5,000	4,900	4,800	100	200
RETAIL TRADE	47,900	47,600	46,700	300	1,200
General Merchandise Stores	5,000	4,900	4,800	100	200
Food Stores	5,400	5,300	5,300	100	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,000	5,100	5,100	-100	-100
Eating & Drinking Places	19,400	19,200	18,700	200	700
Other Retail Trade	13,100	13,100	12,800	0	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,500	15,500	15,100	0	400
Banking	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,800	4,800	4,500	0	300
Other Fin. Ins & Real Estate	7,300	7,300	7,300	0	0
SERVICES	67,800	67,600	66,200	200	1,600
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0
Personal Services	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
Business Services	22,400	22,300	22,000	100	400
Health Services	15,300	15,300	15,100	0	200
Social Services	3,400	3,300	3,100	100	300
Membership Organizations	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	100
Other Services	17,500	17,500	17,000	0	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	45,500	46,100	44,400	-600	1,100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,300	13,700	13,200	-400	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	32,200	32,400	31,200	-200	1,000
State Government	11,300	10,700	11,200	600	100
Local Government	20,900	21,700	20,000	-800	900

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	AUG CHANGE FROM	
	AUG	JUL	AUG	JUL	AUG
	1989	1989	1988	1989	1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	40,850	39,450	39,200	1,400	1,650
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100
MANUFACTURING	3,900	3,600	4,100	300	-200
Durable Goods	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Nondurable Goods	2,300	2,000	2,500	300	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,250	1,200	1,300	50	-50
Transportation	400	350	400	50	0
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	850	850	900	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,200	9,000	8,800	200	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,000	950	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	8,200	8,000	7,850	200	350
General Merchandise Stores	850	850	900	0	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,100	0	50
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	1,100	1,050	1,000	50	100
Eating & Drinking Places	3,200	3,100	3,100	100	100
Other Retail Trade	1,900	1,850	1,750	50	150
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,800	1,800	1,750	0	50
SERVICES	6,750	6,600	6,300	150	450
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	700	700	700	0	0
Business Services	1,450	1,400	1,300	50	150
Health Services	1,900	1,900	1,800	0	100
Social Services	300	300	300	0	0
Other Services	2,400	2,300	2,200	100	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15,500	14,800	14,600	700	900
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,300	4,300	4,300	0	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	11,200	10,500	10,300	700	900
State Government	6,000	5,600	5,200	400	800
Local Government	5,200	4,900	5,100	300	100

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	AUG CHANGE FROM	
	AUG	JUL	AUG	JUL	AUG
	1989	1989	1988	1989	1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	57,750	57,800	56,500	-50	1,250
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	-100
MANUFACTURING	1,700	1,700	1,650	0	50
Durable Goods	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
Nondurable Goods	600	600	600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,100	1,100	1,150	0	-50
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	650	650	700	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,650	11,500	11,100	150	550
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	900	850	50	100
RETAIL TRADE	10,700	10,600	10,250	100	450
General Merchandise Stores	950	950	950	0	0
Food Stores	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	850	850	800	0	50
Eating & Drinking Places	4,900	4,800	4,700	100	200
Other Retail Trade	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,950	1,950	2,000	0	-50
SERVICES	15,850	15,950	15,700	-100	150
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,350	2,300	2,300	50	50
Business Services	3,500	3,600	3,500	-100	0
Health Services	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100
Social Services	700	750	700	-50	0
Other Services	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22,700	22,800	22,000	-100	700
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21,000	21,100	20,300	-100	700
State Government 3/	17,100	17,100	16,400	0	700
Local Government	3,900	4,000	3,900	-100	0

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
NEW MEXICO	AUG 1989	JUL 1989	AUG 1988	AUG 1989	JUL 1989	AUG 1988	AUG 1989	JUL 1989	AUG 1988
MINING	$538.12	$555.72	$540.86	44.0	44.0	43.2	12.23	12.63	12.52
CONSTRUCTION	$462.16	$447.33	$449.85	39.4	39.0	40.6	11.73	11.47	11.08
MANUFACTURING	$311.25	$348.48	$337.98	37.5	39.6	39.3	8.30	8.80	8.60
Durable Goods	$331.63	$367.54	$360.80	37.9	40.3	40.0	8.75	9.12	9.02
Nondurable Goods	$261.72	$301.31	$290.32	36.3	37.9	38.1	7.21	7.95	7.62
COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	$605.44	$600.06	$578.69	43.0	42.8	41.1	14.08	14.02	14.08
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$220.75	$224.16	$214.77	31.9	32.3	32.2	6.92	6.94	6.67
Wholesale Trade	$379.85	$387.30	$356.85	38.8	39.2	36.6	9.79	9.88	9.75
Retail Trade	$190.64	$193.13	$187.17	30.6	31.0	31.3	6.23	6.23	5.98
BANKING	$250.25	$271.35	$236.07	38.5	40.5	38.7	6.50	6.70	6.10
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	AUG 1989	JUL 1989	AUG 1988	AUG 1989	JUL 1989	AUG 1988	AUG 1989	JUL 1989	AUG 1988
MANUFACTURING	$378.68	$375.31	$376.81	40.2	39.8	40.3	9.42	9.43	9.35
Durable Goods	$410.85	$406.55	$396.76	41.5	40.9	41.2	9.90	9.94	9.63
Nondurable Goods	$287.99	$284.28	$313.79	36.5	36.4	37.4	7.89	7.81	8.39

NOTE. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

* * *

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

				Percent Change	
	Aug. 1989	Jul. 1989	Aug. 1988	Jul. '89-Aug. '89	Aug. '88-Aug. '89
CPI-U	124.6	124.4	119.0	+0.2%	+4.7%
CPI-W	123.2	123.2	117.7	+0.0%	+4.7%

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

CPI-U - All Urban Consumers
CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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U.S.- New Mexico Nonagricultural Employment Index

By Gerard Bradley, Economic Analyst

This issue of the Labor Market Review presents a new monthly feature: an index of New Mexico and U.S. nonagricultural employment. The intent of this new feature is to assess the comparative performance of the nonagricultural employment series nationally and statewide. The best way of accomplishing this is with an index. The index number reported each month will be calculated using mean nonagricultural employment in 1980 as a denominator or base and current month nonagricultural employment (not seasonally adjusted) as the numerator. For example, the U.S. index shown on Graph 1 is computed by taking the monthly nonagricultural employment amount for each month from January 1980 forward and dividing by the mean nonagricultural amount for 1980. This month's Labor Market Review provides a series of graphs, with commentary, of nonagricultural employment by major industrial sector as well as the U.S.- New Mexico comparison graph which will become a permanent feature of the Review.

Looking back over the 1980's, the New Mexico nonagricultural employment index stood at a higher level than the U.S. index up to 1987, after nearly identical movements in 1980 (see Graph 1). The reversal of the pattern in 1987 reflects a national economy less shaken by, or even benefitting from, events that adversely affected employment in the state - specifically falling oil and uranium prices as well as less than projected growth in demand for electricity. These factors led to significant difficulties in the New Mexico mining and transportation/public utilities sectors - a perverse side effect of favorable costs of production in the national economy that contributed to the long U.S. expansion. Another cause of the reversal has been the decline in construction industry employment, which can be attributed at least partially to overly enthusiastic building activity in the early part of the decade and a corrective slowdown in the last five years.

The manufacturing employment index for New Mexico shows a sector undergoing healthy growth, increasing by a quarter since 1980 while U.S. manufacturing employment remained stable (Graph 2). New Mexico manufacturing growth is clearly a glowing success story. However, caution is warranted in assessing the performance of the U.S. manufacturing sector as subpar. Productivity increases have occurred in many national manufacturing sectors and stable rather than increasing employment can accompany production increases and declining costs under these circumstances.

Mining employment levels in New Mexico and to a lesser extent in the U.S. were decimated over the course of the decade (see Graph 3). The U.S. mining index moved higher than that of New Mexico in 1981 and has maintained this position throughout the period of decline that set in shortly after. The relatively low price of imported oil directly affected New Mexico oil and gas production and therefore employment in this sector. The near-total collapse of the domestic uranium industry is also reflected in the index - domestic uranium is more expensive to produce than uranium from other areas (e.g. Canada, the U.S.S.R., southern Africa or Australia) due to a congeries of technical, economic, and political factors. Declining need for uranium in both fuel and weapons applications has squeezed the uranium market from the demand side as well. Also, such a positive development as increased demand for copper, of which New Mexico is a major supplier, has not significantly increased employment in the industry due to substantial productivity gains.

Although the construction sector displays the pronounced seasonal pattern conventionally expected at both the state and national level, the growth trend has diverged dramatically since 1985, as the

New Mexico index fell to 0.9 while the national index increased to 1.6 (see Graph 4). It hardly bears repeating that construction has performed poorly in New Mexico over the last five years.

Transportation, communication and public utility employment grew substantially less in New Mexico than in the U.S. from 1985 on (Graph 5), well before the Public Service Company of New Mexico layoffs in 1988, which merely accentuated an already existing trend. Public Service Company's difficulties stemmed largely from overly optimistic forecasts of electricity demand widely accepted in the early to mid 1970's. The sharp drop in the national index in 1983 is due to a strike in telecommunications. Deregulation of the telecommunications industry led to some job loss in New Mexico. Transportation sub-sectors such as railroad and passenger transportation underwent some job-reducing consolidation during the 1980's.

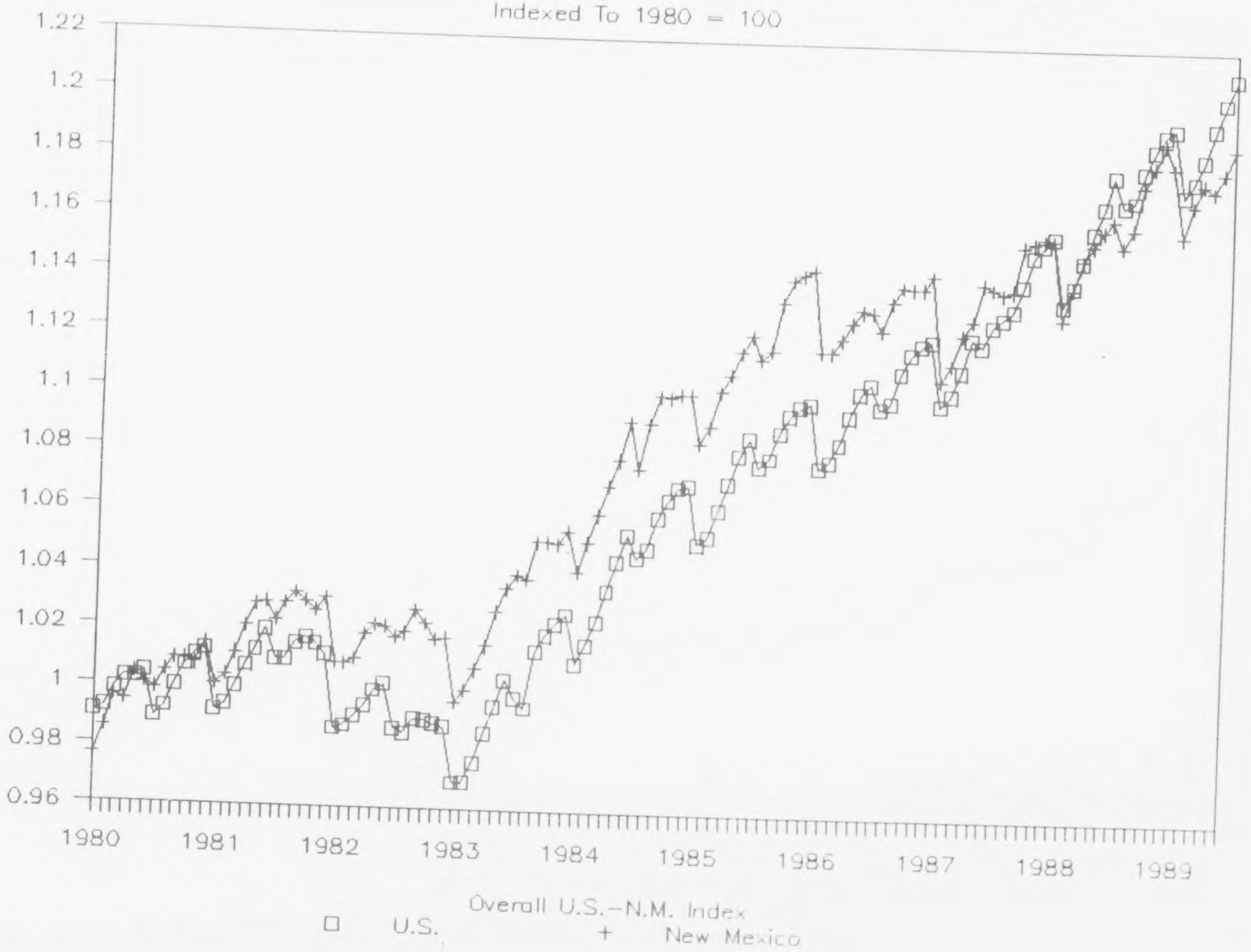
In the trade sector, New Mexico and U.S. performance has been quite similar in the course of the 1980's with comparable growth rates and seasonal patterns in evidence (Graph 6). This sector, along with the services sector, seems to move in tandem with personal income, and healthy personal income growth has accompanied good trade sector performance.

The New Mexico index for finance, insurance and real estate had been increasing more quickly than the U.S. index up to 1987. The two indexes have been tracking quite closely since that time (Graph 7). Analysts generally expect this sector to be influenced by the number of housing units authorized as well as total employment and real disposable personal income. The direction, although not the magnitude, of employment changes in the construction sector tends to be reflected in this sector.

The service index (Graph 8) indicates that employment in the services sector in New Mexico and the U.S. grew at a similar rate through 1987. Since that time, the U.S. services sector has outperformed New Mexico somewhat. This is mainly attributable to faster national job growth in the lodging, health, and business services subsectors in 1988. Especially notable is the lodging places growth patterns in 1988 which reflect almost 10 percent growth nationwide versus almost no change in lodging employment in New Mexico. However, estimates so far in 1989 indicate some renewed job growth in the state, up by 5 percent annually as of August 1989.

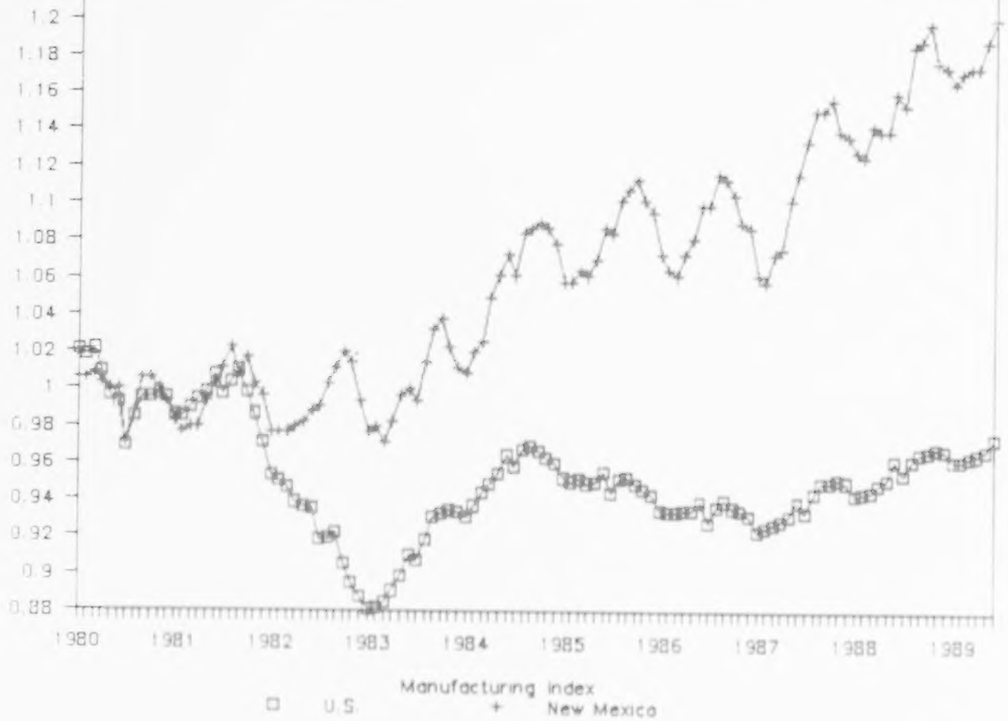
The government employment index has behaved similarly in the U.S. and New Mexico over the course of the decade. As has been often pointed out, New Mexico employment is greatly affected by the activities of the U.S. Departments of Defense and Energy as well as Los Alamos National Laboratory, classified under State government. These defense-related activities (as well as those at Sandia Laboratories and other defense contractors found in the business services sector) tend to represent stable and well-paid employment - subject ultimately to the exigencies of the international situation. The ongoing reduction of superpower antagonism, for example, could pose a question as to the long-term maintenance of the current level of defense activity in the state. It should be remarked that pronounced seasonal fluctuations apparent in the graph are formed by the school year employment cycle (Graph 9).

Graph 1 : Overall Comparison U.S.–N.M.



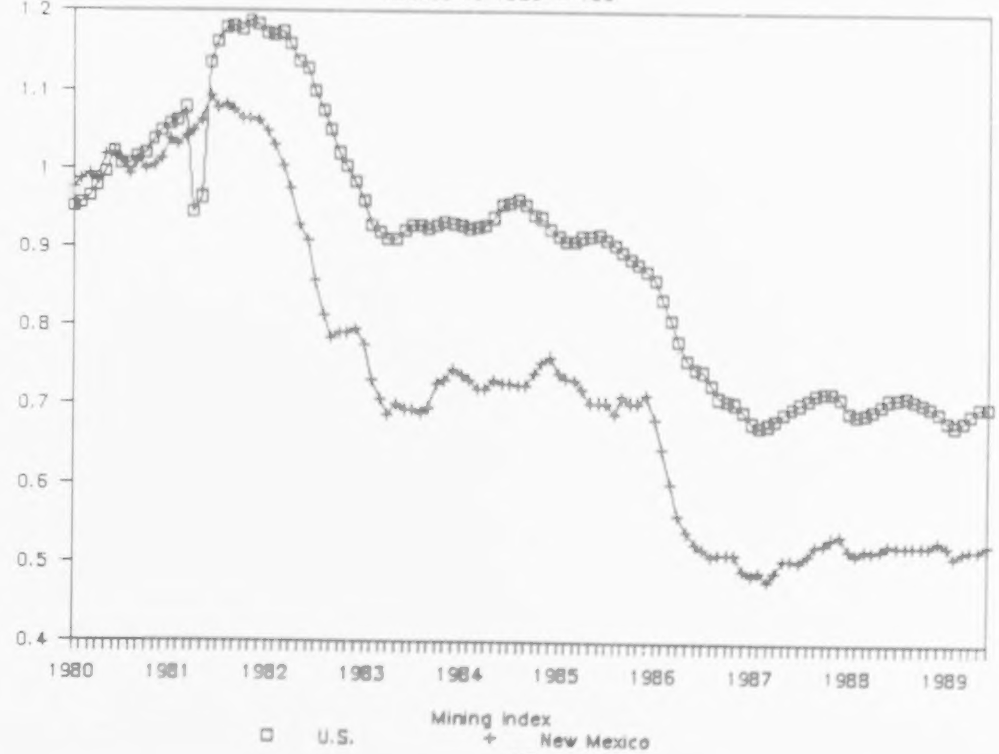
Graph 2 : Manufacturing U.S.–N.M.

Indexed To 1980 = 100



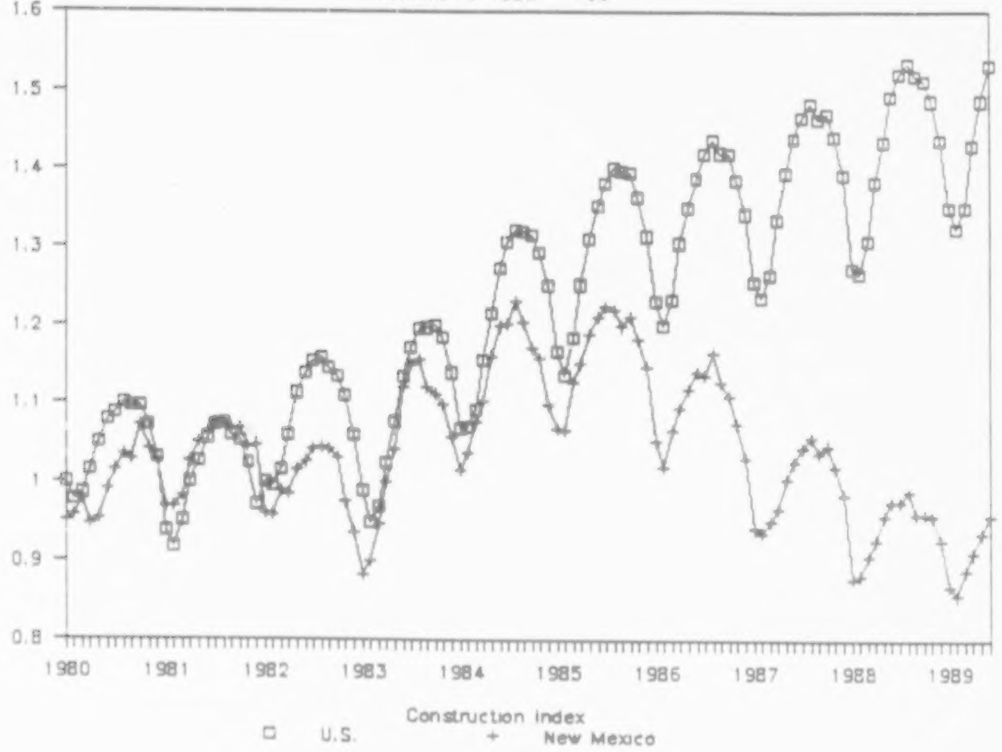
Graph 3 : Mining U.S.–N.M.

Indexed To 1980 = 100



Graph 4 : Construction U.S.–N.M.

Indexed To 1980 = 100



Graph 5 : T.C.P.U. U.S.–N.M.

Indexed To 1980 = 100

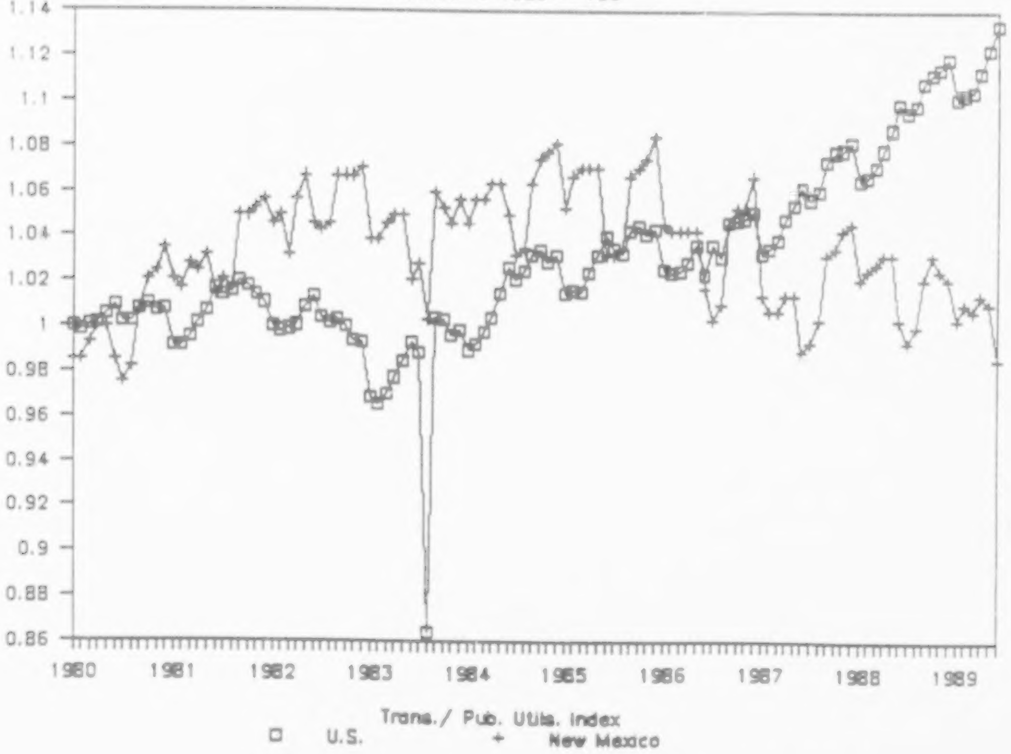
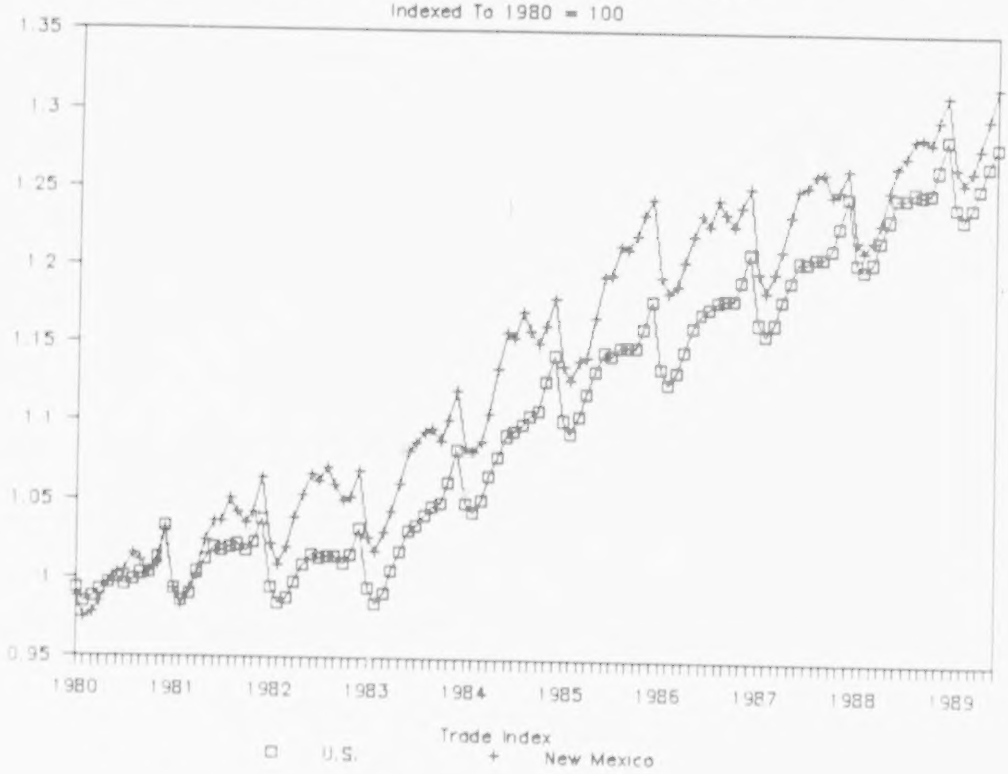


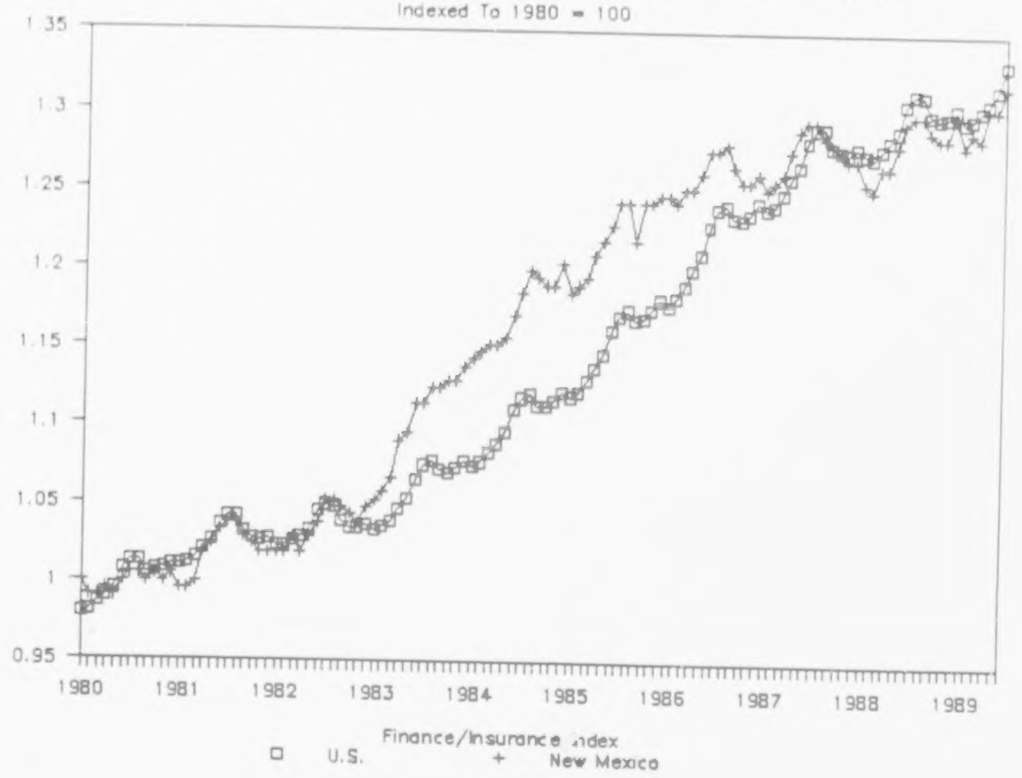
Table 6 : Trade U.S.-N.M.

Indexed To 1980 = 100



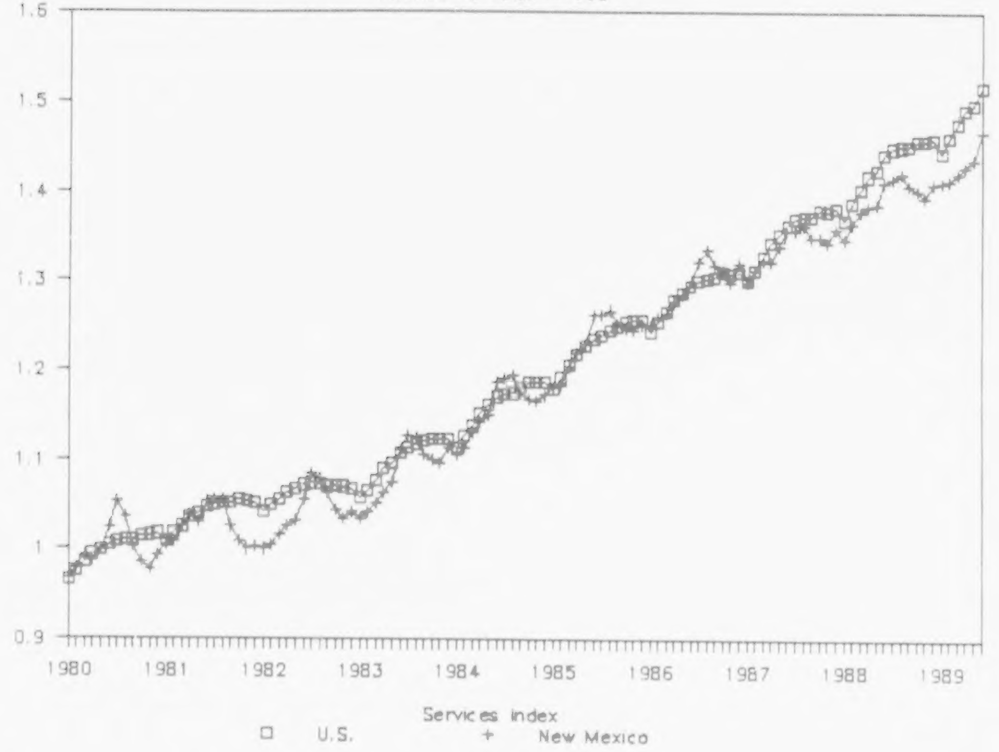
Graph 7 : Finance/Insurance U.S.-N.M.

Indexed To 1980 = 100



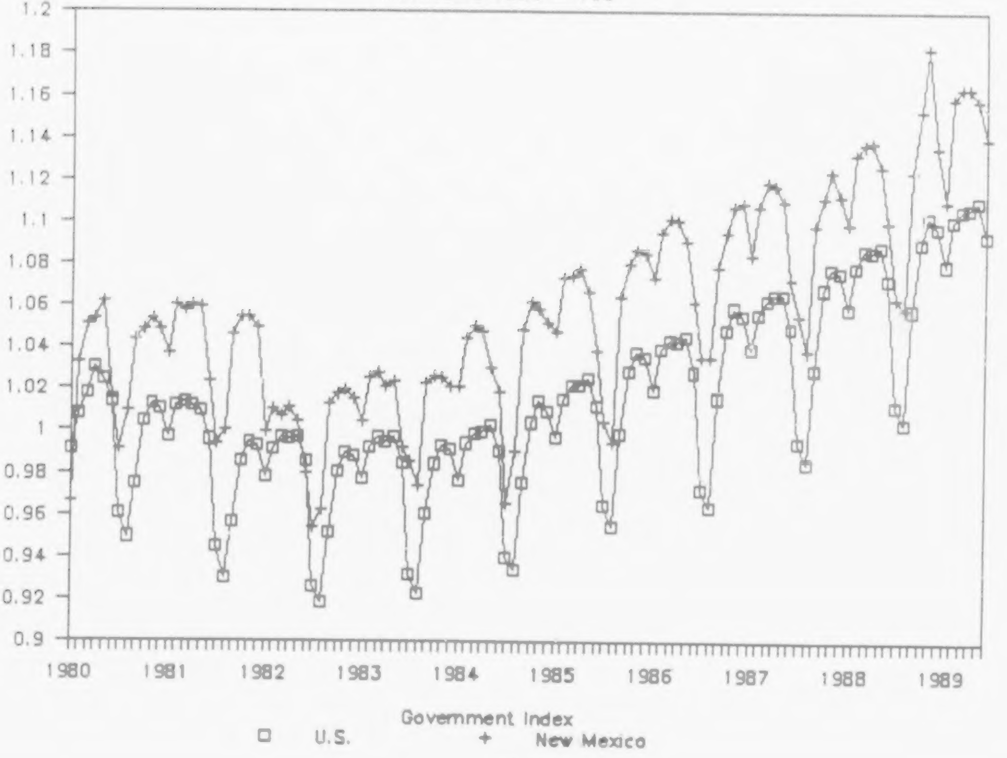
Graph 8 : Services U.S.–N.M.

Indexed To 1980 = 100



Graph 9 : Government U.S.–N.M.

Indexed To 1980 = 100



Area Economic Activity

(Source: Published Articles and Reports from Department of Labor Service Centers)

Statewide: Recent reports indicate that the **New Mexico tourist** industry could be enjoying its best year ever as tourist expenditures are expected to be $2.2 billion, 16 % more than two years ago. A report by the U.S. Travel Data Center predicted that tourists would provide jobs for 52,380 residents as opposed to 45,708 two years ago. **The Western Wood Products Association Economic Services Department** reported timber employment for New Mexico at 2,500 for 1988 and 2,600 for 1987. The estimated wholesale value of lumber production for 1988 is $64 million and $60 million for 1987. According to the **New Mexico Department of Agriculture**, cash receipts for farming and ranching were up by 13 percent in 1988 yielding a total of $1,156 million Income for crops was valued at $338.9 million with livestock products valued at $816.7 million. According to Erling Brostuen, director of the **New Mexico's Mining and Minerals Division**, the State's extractive industries provide 16,000 jobs, with an annual payroll of $412 million, and bring in $500 million in state revenues annually. The value of copper produced in New Mexico increased to $418 million in 1988 even though volume was down. New Mexico's 1988 coal production was 12 percent over 1987 yielding an all-time high of over 21.7 million tons. The rise was primarily attributable to the state's two largest mines, the Navajo and the McKinley. Employment in the potash industry, concentrated between Carlsbad and Hobbs, was up 12 percent from 1,653 in '87 to 1,870 in '88. Mississippi Chemical Corp. reopened late in 1988 with employment of 160 and AMAX Potash Corp. is now considering a two to five year operating plan. According to a study released by the state Highway and Transportation Department, **a rapid-rail system** from Albuquerque to Santa Fe could carry more than 2 million riders and generate more than $6.5 million in revenue annually. The study concludes that the rail service would be economically feasible and warrants further analysis. **Build New Mexico**, a trust which uses the contributions of about 9,000 union members and contractors to market the state's union construction industry, has brought together 14 unions and five contractor associations. BNM has helped to put to work about 100 members of union crafts in the process.

Albuquerque Area: A report produced by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of New Mexico entitled **"Socioeconomic Projections for Albuquerque 1980 - 2000"** forecasts only moderate population growth through the year 2000 for the Albuquerque area. Yearly growth rates will be 1.7 percent in the 90's as opposed to 2.4 percent in the 80's. The population in the area is expected to grow by some 10,000 each year while the number of jobs will grow by 5,000. Albuquerque's **Signetics** microchip plant will cut up to 100 jobs in September according to plant manager John McGerigle. McGerigle estimates that about 5 to 10 percent of the 1,030 Signetics workers in Albuquerque will lose their jobs. The cutback is part of a companywide effort to bring spending into line with revenues. In a separate issue, Signetics Corp.'s highest ranking executive in Albuquerque stated that the future of Albuquerque's electronics industry may depend upon how aggressively this country pursues the development of **high-definition television (HDTV)** technology. Signetics parent firm, North American Philips, who acquired Signetics in 1975, may be excluded from the industry-wide HDTV research consortium now being formed because Signetics is owned by the Dutch electronics giant N.V. Philips. The success or failure of the HDTV consortium "will probably determine whether we have a viable electronics industry in the United States in the 21st century", according to John R. McGerigle, manager of the Signetics plant in Albuquerque. **Manpower Inc.** surveyed 14,000 employers nationwide about their future plans for staff size, and Albuquerque employers responded that for the October to December quarter, 13 percent planned increases, 10 percent expected decreases and 77 percent would keep the same staff size. Officials of **Sematech Inc.** announced on August 25 an agreement to create a national center at Sandia National Laboratories to improve the manufacture of U.S. semiconductors. Sematech, an Austin-based consortium of 14 semiconductor firms, would not disclose the dollar amount involved or the number of new jobs to be created. The "Semiconductor Equipment Technology Center" will study breakdown rates, identify troublesome components and suggest improvements for better functioning. The national management of **Digital Equipment Corp.** has asked a number of its departments to plan for a 25 percent reduction in staff and a 10 percent cut in spending. Joyce Craig, a spokeswoman for the company's local operation, said she did not know if the cuts would affect workers in Albuquerque. **Augustus Clothiers**, a family-owned clothing company based in Brooklyn, N.Y., has opened a men's clothing manufacturer outlet. **Downtown's Civic Plaza** will be torn up in

January and reopened next October with a treed park, acequias carrying water, more seating, and more shade under a trellis and arcade that will frame the plaza. Approximately $2 million will be spent on the plaza to make it more comfortable. The **Wal-Mart department store** that will anchor the **Riverwalk Marketplace shopping center** may open by Christmas. The second phase of this project at the NM 528 and Coors Boulevard intersection, which will include a 12-screen United Artists cinema, will commence shortly after the Wal-Mart is completed. Two other discount department stores, **Target** and **K-mart**, are scheduled to open in February and March of 1990 within a two-mile radius of the intersection. **Rio Rancho** was recently named the fastest growing small city in the United States by American Demographics, a national magazine specializing in population issues. **Baxter Healthcare** will be adding 20 additional employees to its expanded central accounting and financial services office in Albuquerque. **U.S. Cotton** broke ground for its plant in Rio Rancho in May with scheduled completion set for November. The plant, which could provide up to 50 jobs, will produce cotton pads and other products for removal of makeup and fingernail polish and other cosmetic uses. The company, which currently imports products from Switzerland, plans to move its headquarters from California to Rio Rancho. **Albertson's Inc.** opened its fifth Albuquerque supermarket, and 14th supermarket in New Mexico, at Rio Bravo and Isleta and will employ slightly more than 100 people. **ColorView Services Inc.** in Albuquerque will increase its work force by 24 employees in the next year-and-a-half. ColorView, with 23 employees, provides cable converter repair services to cable systems throughout the United States. **Booz, Allen and Hamilton** have been awarded a $12 million multi-year contract to provide nuclear and directed energy survivability support to the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center. The contract will add at least 10 new workers to the company's Albuquerque office, which now employs about 25 people. **Bernalillo County Juvenile Detention Center** will add 23 staff positions and upgrade the center at a cost of $352,000. **Olympus Corp.** in Rio Rancho is putting finishing touches on its plant; and the company has hired some assemblers, administrators, and clerical staff. The Japanese-based company specializes in the development and manufacturing of electronic medical products. The Rio Rancho plant will manufacture fiberoptic medical instruments, or endoscopes. Albuquerque's West Side will soon have a new 98-room **Super 8 hotel**. The new hotel is expected to open by the end of February. **Reynolds Alumnium Recycling Co.** will be opening a $1 million recycling plant in Albuquerque to meet the increased recycling demand in New Mexico. According to company officials, the new plant will employ about 10 workers and will be capable of recycling 2 million pounds of alumnium a month when it opens in late December or early January. **Pack'n Post**, a new packaging and postal service business opened for business in Rio Rancho at 1512 Deborah Rd. **Godfather's Pizza** in Rio Rancho has closed its doors. About 10 employees were affected by the closure. The Albuquerque City Council agreed to loan the University of New Mexico $3 million to turn the 17,000-seat **University Arena** into a concert arena during Lobos' off-season. Remodeling of the Pit will begin as soon as the Lobos finish the 1989-90 basketball season, next spring, and will be completed before the 1990 basketball season. Construction has begun on the new **J.C. Penney** store in Coronado Center with opening date planned for early 1990. The old Penney's in Winrock will close just before the new store opens.

Alamogordo Area: **Albertson's Inc. and Walgreen's** have received approval from the Alamogordo City Council for proposed grocery and drug stores. The new stores are expected to employ up to 150 people when complete. **CTL, Inc.**, a fairly new Alamogordo electronics plant, produces circuit boards which are ultimately attached to motors. CTL employs about 30 workers, including some who are handicapped. The U.S. Navy is spending $6.1 million to build **a new rocket assembly plant** on White Sands Missile Range. SAM Corp. of El Paso, general contractor of the project, broke ground recently and plans to finish the 18,000 square-foot plant in December 1990.

Artesia / Carlsbad Area: October 21st is set for opening ceremonies for the **Federal Law Enforcement Training Center**. The FLETC will open with a staff of 30 and will ultimately employ 125 employees. Of the 125 total, about one-third will be hired locally and the other two-thirds are expected to relocate in Artesia. **Navajo Refining Co.** of Artesia has been awarded an $80 million contract for jet fuel by the Department of Defense.

Belen / Los Lunas Area: The new **Solo Cup Co. plant**, on NM 304, is undergoing construction. The employee roster will grow gradually to 200 to 250 employees in Spring 1990 with hopes for further expansion. A conceptual land use plan for the **"Los Morros Industrial Community"** consisting of 500 industrially zoned acres bounded by I-25 and NM Route 6 was presented to the Los Lunas Village

Council in late August. The council unanimously approved the land use plan for Los Morros. The new **Wal-Mart** discount department store could open as early as Thanksgiving as construction continues ahead of schedule. About 155 area residents will be employed at the store as department managers, cashiers, sales clerks, receiving clerks, and office clerks.

Bernalillo Area: **Centex American Gypsum Co.** will open a new plant in Bernalillo and its existing plant in Albuquerque will remain open. The company manufactures gypsum wallboard. The Albuquerque plant currently operates four shifts with 108 employees, and the ~~new~~ plant hopes to operate four shifts as well with 87 new employees.

Clovis / Portales Area: A lawsuit was filed in federal court challenging the **Clovis right-to-work** ordinance. Union leaders contend the ordinance violates federal and state law. The ordinance, which was passed by the Clovis City Commission on May 4th, prohibits an employer from negotiating a collective bargaining agreement requiring a worker to join a union as a condition of employment or continuation of employment. **Grain Processing Ltd.** has temporarily shut down operations of its Clovis plant. Grain Processing closed the plant in mid-July in order to modify its facilities, making flour its primary product instead of ethanol. The plant is expected to reopen in four to six weeks. **Cannon Air Force Base** will receive a new squadron of FB-111 aircraft from Pease Air Force Base in New Hampshire as a result of a revision in the Air Force's Base Closure and Realignment Plan. Accompanying the aircraft will be as many as 800 new military personnel with as many as 1,000 military dependents. The new personnel will be arriving at Cannon at the same time that $30 million in new construction projects are to be put out for bid. These will require up to 300 new construction workers in the Portales/Clovis area in 1990. Three brothers, all former Portales residents, have purchased the **Portales Quality Plus** store and plan to reopen the facility soon. The new store will be called Van Winkle IGA Farmers Market. **Building permits** issued in August 1989 were up in Portales with 12 issued for a total value of $141,600 compared to August 1988, which had 4 issued for a total value of $33,000. **Clovis Quality Plus** was bought by Bill and Ron Wilfong of Texas. The Wilfong brothers own and operate the B and R chain of five stores including the newly purchased Quality Plus grocery store.

Espanola / Penasco Area: **Northern New Mexico Wooddriers, Inc.** opened a wood drying business in Penasco in late August employing four full-time employees including the owner. Emory Russell, who owns grocery stores in New Mexico and Colorado, has purchased the **Espanola Quality Plus** store from Citicorp North America Inc. The store is set to reopen with a new name November 1st. Quality Plus in Espanola employed about 55 people. **Espanola Mercantile Co.**, which operates Espanola Transit-Mix Co., has shut down because of alleged violations of state air quality regulations. The Environmental Improvement Division filed a request in Santa Fe District Court seeking injunctions against Espanola Mercantile Co. **Las Conchas Pumice mine** in the Jemez Mountains is in full operation on the western five acres of the 33-acre mining site on federal land.

Farmington / Bloomfield Area: **Meridian Oil Co.** plans to build a $30 million "gathering system" methane gas pipeline in San Juan County. The BIA awarded **Indian Business Development Grants** worth almost $47,000 to help start Ricardo's Mexican Kitchen in the Tse Bit'a'i Shopping Center in Shiprock and the Nellie Frank Transport trucking company south of Farmington. **Farmington building permits** are 13 percent above last year, but this year's valuations on those permits remains below last year. The difference between this year's valuation and last year's is expected to close a little by the end of August according to building inspector Leo Hardie.

Hobbs / Lovington Area: **Bargain Time Inc.**, of Oklahoma, purchased the old TG & Y store in Lovington and has opened, employing between 10 to 15 people. Brooks Food of Albuquerque purchased the **Quality Plus** store in Lovington and will employ between 15 to 30 people. **Rotary drilling** for the Lea County area in the Permian Basin was reported at eight operating rigs.

Las Cruces Area: **Primary agricultural activities** this month include the beginning of the green chili harvest and the ongoing onion harvest. During the beginning of the harvest, some growers did experience a shortage of harvest workers, and rainfall also hampered the harvest in addition to creating "wilt" problems on certain farms. Other activities currently ongoing are the thinning of lettuce and the final cuttings of alfalfa. **Joy Canning Co.** in Las Cruces and **Mountain Pass Cannery** in Anthony, Texas began hiring for the processing of green chile. According to the Las Cruces Labor Service Center, approximately

500 to 600 individuals will be hired during the green chili processing season. Results of the latest quarterly **Employment Outlook Survey from the Las Cruces Manpower Inc.** temporary help service show signs of weakening heading into the final months of 1989. The survey findings for the 4th quarter show that 20 percent of the area employers polled plan to upgrade staff size, 13 percent expect staff depletion and 64 will stay at current levels compared to a year ago when the outlook showed 17 percent would add personnel while 7 percent were anticipating staff cutbacks. The remaining 3 percent in the 4th quarter of this year are undecided.

Los Alamos Area: **Los Alamos National Laboratory** dedicated a new 90,000 square-foot, $25 million Data Communication Center capable of housing ten supercomputers and voice and data communication equipment in August. The Los Alamos School Board voted to sell its Central School site to a **Houston development firm**, Century Development. The development firm is considering building a hotel and conference center at the site.

Raton Area: The **Pittsburg and Midway Coal Mining Co.** is planning to hire 23 union employees on a permanent basis and one supervisor in early October. With the 24 additional employees, around-the-clock operation of its dragline will begin. La Mesa Park race track closed its racing season in early September.

Ruidoso Area: **Warp Speed**, a company that produces light pens for computers and other electronic hardware and software devices, will move its operation from Los Angeles, California to Ruidoso in September. The company is expected to employ between 20 to 30 people by year end.

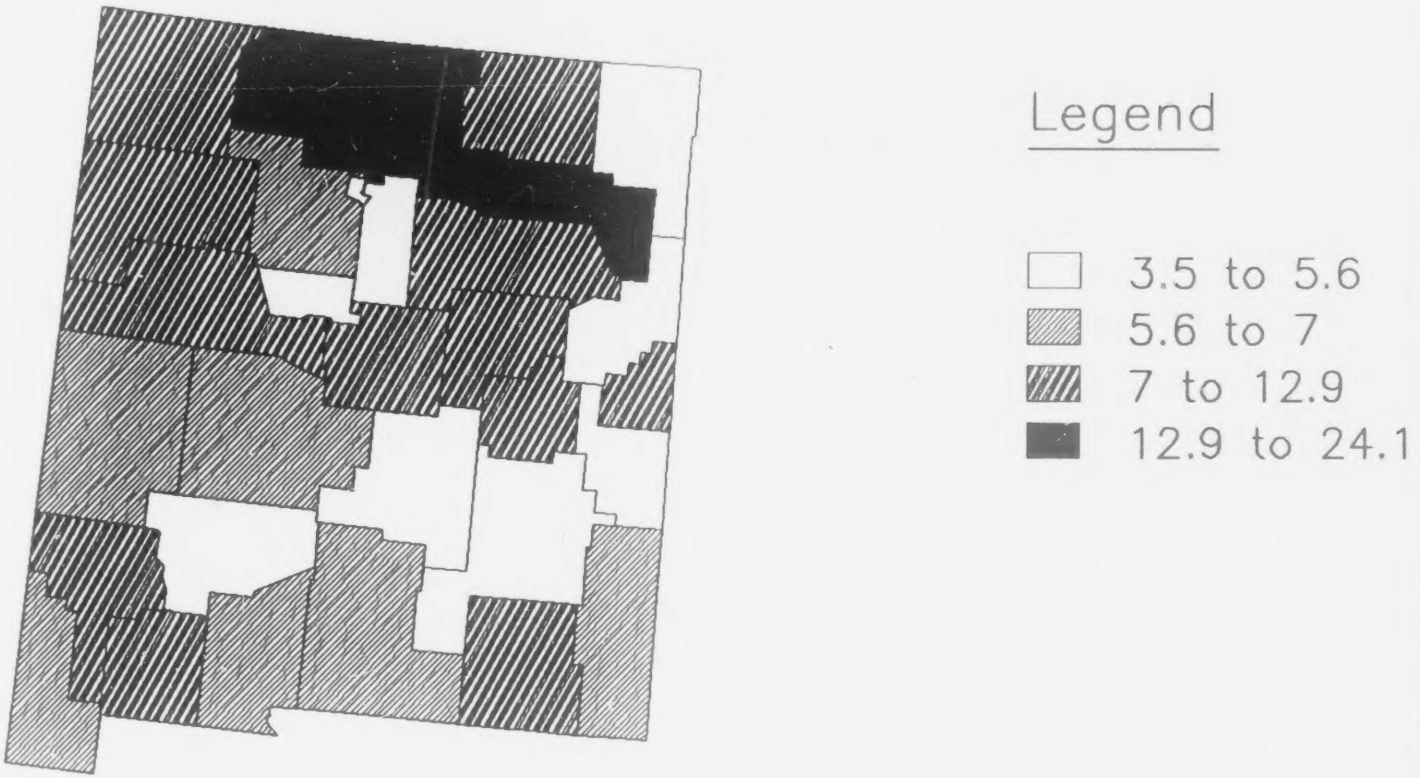
Roswell Area: Four **dairies** have relocated to the Roswell area from Arizona and California over the last year and three additional dairies are moving in from California and Colorado, according to the Chaves County Agricultural Extension Service. A year-long economic development effort has aimed at doubling last year's dairy herd and making the Roswell area attractive for development of milk, cheese and ice cream processing plants. **Anthony's Department store** will close its Roswell store in early October. **Building permits** for August were up compared to August 1988 according to the city building inspector. Fifty-three permits, valued at $1,718,003, were issued in August compared to fifty permits, valued at $549,854, issued in August of 1988.

Santa Fe Area: The **Santa Fe Historic Design Review Board** has approved plans to transform the former State Securities Building on Washington Street near the downtown plaza into a three-story 60-room hotel. A Phoenix developer has expressed interest in building a 125,000-square-foot **shopping center for factory outlet stores** near the I-25 intersection with Cerrillos Road, south of Santa Fe. Construction of the center, which could create up to 400 new jobs, is contingent on zoning approval from the Santa Fe City Council. Mayor Sam Pick is in support of a $1.3 million loan package offered to Santa Fe Economic Development Inc. by seven local banks. The non-profit industrial recruiting organization plans to use the money to build roads and install utility lines at **Valdes Center industrial park. Bargain Center Furniture** will close after 20 years in business at the end of the year. The store will close because its rented building is to be renovated and the rent increased. **McDonald's** fast-food restaurant is planning to open the third McDonald's in Santa Fe at St. Michael's Drive and Pacheco. The sale of the property is contingent on approval of architectural drawings by the city.

Silver City Area: **Cyprus Metals and the Sharon Steel Corp.** are studying the possibility of jointly reopening the long-closed Sharon Steel copper mine near Fierro in Grant County. The companies are encouraged by high and apparently stable copper prices. If an agreement to reopen is reached, the two companies will begin mining and could employ a little more than 100 persons. The unemployment rate in Catron County would swell if the **timber industry** ceased operations in the county, according to a report prepared by the Western New Mexico University Center for Resources and Economic Analysis. The county's timber industry is being threatened in logging areas by environmental considerations including the presence of a rare spotted-owl, recently placed on the endangered species list. The new **Wal-Mart** is hoping to fill 140 positions by the end of October.

Tucumcari Area - Thriftway Marketing, a New Mexico corporation, bought the **Grain Power-Tucumcari Ltd.** ethanol plant near Tucumcari in mid-August. The ethanol plant, renamed Grain Power of New Mexico Inc., employs 19 workers and is a major customer for milo produced by area farmers. **Daniel International** is expected to open a furniture manufacturing facility within the next 30 days, initially employing 17 workers and up to 40 workers when at full force.

New Mexico
Unemployment Rates
August 1989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NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY AUGUST 1989				REVISED JULY 1989				REVISED AUGUST 1988			
	Labor Force	Empl	Unemp	Rate	Labor Force	Empl	Unemp	Rate	Labor Force	Empl	Unemp	Rate
STATEWIDE	694,602	648,604	45,998	6.6%	694,072	648,992	45,080	6.5%	704,976	650,011	54,965	7.8%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 2/	267,385	252,856	14,529	5.4%	265,702	252,146	13,556	5.1%	268,542	251,966	16,576	6.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	57,290	53,354	3,936	6.9%	55,425	51,422	4,003	7.2%	57,414	53,084	4,330	7.5%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	68,226	65,816	2,410	3.5%	69,133	66,333	2,800	4.1%	70,190	66,806	3,384	4.8%
Catron	1,223	1,149	74	6.1%	1,257	1,184	73	5.8%	1,249	1,133	116	9.3%
Chaves	23,562	22,321	1,241	5.3%	23,917	22,521	1,396	5.8%	23,788	22,279	1,509	6.3%
Cibola	9,263	8,081	1,182	12.8%	9,210	8,117	1,093	11.9%	9,511	8,392	1,119	11.8%
Colfax	6,719	6,185	534	7.9%	7,029	6,521	508	7.2%	7,454	6,575	879	11.8%
Curry	16,435	15,280	1,155	7.0%	16,619	15,470	1,149	6.9%	16,650	15,443	1,207	7.2%
De Baca	856	789	67	7.8%	900	831	69	7.7%	982	883	99	10.1%
Eddy	19,855	18,311	1,544	7.8%	19,937	18,418	1,519	7.6%	20,328	18,354	1,974	9.7%
Grant	10,470	9,599	871	8.3%	10,493	9,651	842	8.0%	10,546	9,531	1,015	9.6%
Guadalupe	1,711	1,525	186	10.9%	1,742	1,556	186	10.7%	1,652	1,402	250	15.1%
Harding	364	313	51	14.0%	386	336	50	13.0%	399	349	50	12.5%
Hidalgo	2,678	2,529	149	5.6%	2,685	2,558	127	4.7%	2,577	2,402	175	6.8%
Lea	22,671	21,168	1,503	6.6%	22,887	21,319	1,568	6.9%	23,189	21,409	1,780	7.7%
Lincoln	7,442	7,119	323	4.3%	7,427	7,178	249	3.4%	7,455	7,030	425	5.7%
Luna	6,019	5,363	656	10.9%	6,006	5,360	646	10.8%	6,260	5,488	772	12.3%
McKinley	17,483	15,856	1,627	9.3%	17,574	15,896	1,678	9.5%	18,459	16,239	2,220	12.0%
Mora	1,117	859	258	23.1%	1,142	885	257	22.5%	1,314	928	386	29.4%
Otero	18,502	17,292	1,210	6.5%	18,603	17,326	1,277	6.9%	18,876	17,307	1,569	8.3%
Quay	4,622	4,366	256	5.5%	4,700	4,482	218	4.6%	4,745	4,396	349	7.4%
Rio Arriba	13,286	11,471	1,815	13.7%	13,270	11,579	1,691	12.7%	13,730	11,629	2,101	15.3%
Roosevelt	6,512	6,160	352	5.4%	6,667	6,373	294	4.4%	6,722	6,269	453	6.7%
Sandoval	28,752	26,845	1,907	6.6%	28,685	26,939	1,746	6.1%	27,974	25,862	2,112	7.5%
San Juan	33,149	29,657	3,492	10.5%	33,231	29,718	3,513	10.6%	33,737	29,545	4,192	12.4%
San Miguel	9,738	8,742	996	10.2%	9,757	8,880	877	9.0%	10,240	9,087	1,153	11.3%
Sierra	2,669	2,557	112	4.2%	2,691	2,574	117	4.3%	2,573	2,437	136	5.3%
Socorro	5,706	5,311	395	6.9%	5,683	5,292	391	6.9%	6,203	5,606	597	9.6%
Taos	9,438	7,960	1,478	15.7%	9,490	7,973	1,517	16.0%	10,127	8,058	2,069	20.4%
Torrance	3,628	3,323	305	8.4%	3,777	3,447	330	8.7%	3,561	3,231	330	9.3%
Union	1,977	1,895	82	4.1%	2,045	1,954	91	4.4%	1,999	1,878	121	6.1%
Valencia	15,854	14,552	1,302	8.2%	16,002	14,753	1,249	7.8%	16,530	15,013	1,517	9.2%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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This month's special article, on "The CES Employer Survey", is on page 7. A listing of N.M. Labor Surplus Areas is on page 12. A new feature - a glossary containing definitions of technical terms used in this publication - can be found on page 13. The U.S.- New Mexico Nonagricultural Employment Index initiated last month, and now a regular monthly feature, is on page 14.

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Unemployment in New Mexico has declined between August and September in nine of the last ten years. This year, New Mexico's unemployment rate dropped by half a percentage point in September, from 6.6 to 6.1 percent, according to estimates released by Paul Garcia, Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Labor. Improvement continues in New Mexico's unemployment estimates, with the number of unemployed showing a decrease of 8,100 from one year ago and the jobless rate down from 7.3 to 6.1 percent, the lowest rate since April 1979. The U.S. unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 5.1 percent in September, little changed from the September 1988 rate of 5.2 percent.

In the recently released U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics August 1989 comparison of unemployment rates for all states and the District of Columbia, New Mexico ranked seventh highest with a rate of 6.6 percent., Of neighboring states, Texas ranked fifth with a rate of 7.2 percent, Arizona ranked eighth with 6.4 percent while Colorado ranked nineteenth with a rate of 4.9 percent.

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 7,200 jobs between August and September to a total of 561,600, according to the survey of nonagricultural employers. Mining, manufacturing, transportation/public utilities and government added jobs since August. Nondurable manufacturing increased by 300 due to processing of chile and other vegetables. Trade employment declined by 300 jobs as summer tourism waned. The service sector was affected by fall layoffs at the Philmont Scout Ranch and the Glorieta Baptist Convention which are classified in the membership organizations category. "Other transportation" jumped by 1,000, as school bus jobs resumed for the beginning of the school year. Monthly increases in state and local government are due to fall school openings. The slight fall in federal government employment is due mainly to the end of U.S. Forest Service summer jobs.

Nonagricultural employment is showing a year-to-year increase of 15,100 jobs statewide. Annual growth rates are highest in manufacturing, services, mining, education-related state and local government, and trade.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Civilian Labor Force	693,300	695,100	692,300	-1,800	+1,000
Employment	651,000	649,200	641,900	+1,800	+9,100
Unemployment	42,300	45,900	50,400	-3,600	-8,100
Rate	6.1%	6.6%	7.3%		

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM SEP 1989	REVISED AUG 1939	REVISED SEP 1988	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1989	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	561.600	554,400	546,500	7,200	15,100
MINING	15,900	15,800	15,400	100	500
Metal Mining	2,200	2,200	2,000	0	200
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,300	4,300	4,000	0	300
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,400	9,300	9,400	100	0
CONSTRUCTION	30,400	31,200	30,800	-800	-400
MANUFACTURING	42,600	42,500	40,900	100	1,700
DURABLE GOODS	28,300	28,500	27,100	-200	1,200
Lumber & Wood Products	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	5,900	5,900	5,400	0	500
Transportation Equipment	5,300	5,300	5,300	0	0
Other Durable Goods	11,900	12,100	11,200	-200	700
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,300	14,000	13,800	300	500
Food & Kindred Products	4,900	4,600	4,600	300	300
Textile & Apparel	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,700	6,700	6,500	0	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,900	27,800	28,900	1,100	0
TRANSPORTATION	14,200	13,200	13,700	1,000	500
Railroad Transportation	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Trucking & Warehousing	7,100	7,100	6,700	0	400
Other Transportation	5,100	4,100	4,900	1,000	200
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,700	14,600	15,200	100	-500
Communication	6,600	6,500	6,600	100	0
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,100	8,100	3,600	0	-500
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	136,700	137,000	132,900	-300	3,800
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,500	23,500	23,200	0	300
Durable Goods	13,600	13,700	13,400	-100	200
Nondurable Goods	9,900	9,800	9,800	100	100
RETAIL TRADE	113,200	113,500	109,700	-300	3,500
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,400	4,500	4,300	-100	100
General Merchandise Stores	12,700	12,600	12,800	100	-100
Food Stores	15,300	15,000	15,100	300	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,100	14,100	14,000	0	100
Apparel & Accessories	5,500	5,600	5,400	-100	100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,400	4,400	4,400	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	44,500	44,900	41,800	-400	2,700
Miscellaneous Retail	12,300	12,400	11,900	-100	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,600	27,800	27,200	-200	400
Banking	7,900	8,000	7,900	-100	0
Insurance Carriers	4,300	4,300	4,100	0	200
Insur Agents, Brokers & Service	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
Real Estate	6,500	6,600	6,300	-100	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,800	5,800	5,900	0	-100
SERVICES	134,100	135,800	129,200	-1,700	4,900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,300	12,700	12,000	-400	300
Personal Services	6,100	6,000	6,200	100	-100
Business Services	33,500	33,400	32,000	100	1,500
Health Services	32,500	32,500	32,000	0	500
Legal Services	4,600	4,600	4,400	0	200
Educational Services	5,600	4,300	6,000	1,300	-400
Social Services	8,000	7,800	7,800	200	200
Membership Organizations	6,700	8,400	6,200	-1,700	500
Other Services	24,800	26,100	22,600	-1,300	2,200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	145,400	136,500	141,200	8,900	4,200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	30,800	31,100	29,900	-300	900
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	114,600	105,400	111,300	9,200	3,300
State Government 2/	52,200	46,900	49,900	5,300	2,300
Universities	23,800	19,300	22,000	4,500	1,800
Local Government	62,400	58,500	61,400	3,900	1,000
Schools	37,700	33,400	37,300	4,300	400

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate fell up by 0.5 of a percentage point in September and is now at 4.9 percent. Unemployment decreased by 1,600 since August, and Albuquerque job seekers numbered 2,600 less than in September 1988.

According to the monthly survey of employers in Albuquerque, nonagricultural employment was up by 2,500 jobs since August. Employment in transportation/utilities (+500) and education-related state and local government (+2,300) posted gains for the month. Mining, finance/insurance and services were unchanged since August while construction, manufacturing and trade fell slightly.

The August 1989 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics ranking of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) by unemployment rate shows that the Albuquerque MSA ranked 83rd highest out of 257 MSA's nationally with an August unemployment rate of 5.4 percent. Las Cruces ranked 37th with a rate of 6.9 percent while the Santa Fe M.S.A. ranked an impressive 209th with an August rate of 3.5 percent.

Some other cities of regional interest and their rankings are : El Paso (10.6%) at 4th, San Antonio (7.9%) at 16th, Dallas (6.1%) at 60th, Tucson (5.3%) at 86th and Denver (4.8%) at 111th.

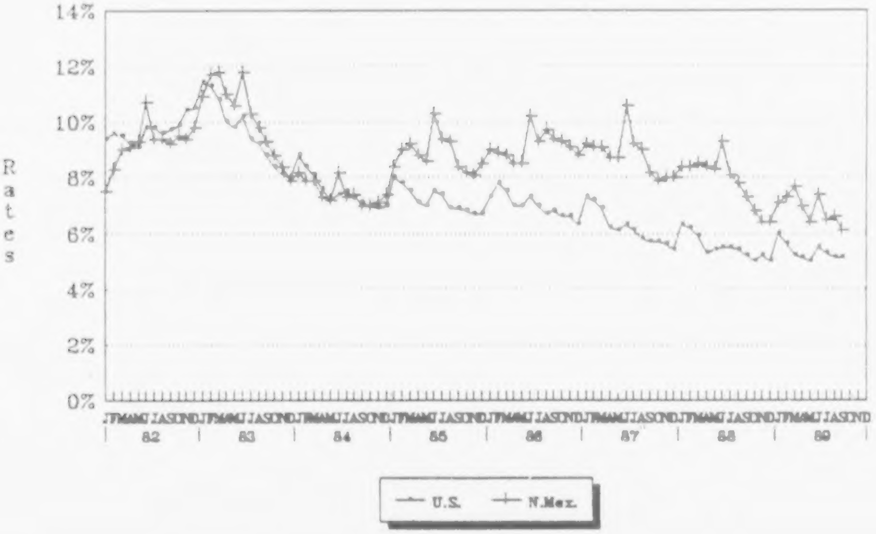
Total nonagricultural employment in Bernalillo County grew by 4,400 since September 1988 for a 1.8 percent increase. Manufacturing, transportation/utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services and state & local government all showed gains on an annual basis.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released metropolitan average annual pay data for 1987 and 1988 which show that Albuquerque had an 1988 average pay level of $19,719, up from $19,162 in 1987 for a 2.9 percent annual increase. Las Cruces average annual pay was $16,213 in 1987 and $16,348 in 1988, a 0.8 percent increase. Santa Fe's average annual pay increased from $17,524 in 1987 to $18,141 in 1988 - up by 3.5 percent. Las Cruces ranked 303 out of the 318 metropolitan areas surveyed while Santa Fe was 235th.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Civilian Labor Force	264,100	267,000	266,800	-2,900	-2,700
Employment	251,200	252,500	251,300	-1,300	- 100
Unemployment	12,900	14,500	15,500	-1,600	-2,600
Rate	4.9%	5.4%	5.8%		

Unemployment Rates

Not Seasonally Adjusted



ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM SEP 1989	REVISED AUG 1989	REVISED SEP 1988	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1989	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	243,200	240,700	238,800	2,500	4,400
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	15,000	15,100	15,300	-100	-300
MANUFACTURING	20,800	20,900	20,400	-100	400
Durable Goods	14,800	14,900	14,600	-100	200
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,000	5,800	0	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,200	12,700	12,700	500	500
Transportation	7,300	6,900	6,800	400	500
Communication	3,700	3,600	3,600	100	100
Elec. Gas. & Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,300	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	62,400	62,500	61,100	-100	1,300
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,500	14,600	14,400	-100	100
Durable Goods	9,600	9,700	9,500	-100	100
Nondurable Goods	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	47,900	47,900	46,700	0	1,200
General Merchandise Stores	5,000	5,000	5,200	0	-200
Food Stores	5,600	5,400	5,300	200	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	19,200	19,300	18,600	-100	600
Other Retail Trade	13,100	13,200	12,600	-100	500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,400	15,400	15,000	0	400
Banking	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,700	4,700	4,500	0	200
Other Fin. Ins & Real Estate	7,300	7,300	7,200	0	100
SERVICES	67,500	67,500	66,400	0	1,100
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0
Personal Services	3,000	3,100	3,000	-100	0
Business Services	22,300	22,300	22,000	0	300
Health Services	15,300	15,300	15,100	0	200
Social Services	3,500	3,400	3,300	100	200
Membership Organizations	2,000	2,200	2,000	-200	0
Other Services	17,600	17,400	17,200	200	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	48,800	46,500	47,800	2,300	1,000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,300	13,300	13,400	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	35,500	33,200	34,400	2,300	1,100
State Government	14,200	12,200	13,500	2,000	700
Local Government	21,300	21,000	20,900	300	400

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM SEP 1989	REVISED AUG 1989	REVISED SEP 1988	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1989	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	42,450	41,100	40,350	1,350	2,100
MINING	50	50	50	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,300	2,400	2,200	-100	100
MANUFACTURING	3,900	3,900	4,050	0	-150
Durable Goods	1,600	1,600	1,550	0	50
Nondurable Goods	2,300	2,300	2,500	0	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,300	1,250	1,350	50	-50
Transportation	450	400	500	50	-50
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	850	850	850	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,200	9,250	8,800	-50	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,000	1,000	900	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	8,200	8,250	7,900	-50	300
General Merchandise Stores	900	900	900	0	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	1,050	1,100	1,000	-50	50
Eating & Drinking Places	3,200	3,200	3,100	0	100
Other Retail Trade	1,900	1,900	1,750	0	150
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,750	1,800	1,700	-50	50
SERVICES	6,950	6,850	6,400	100	550
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	700	700	700	0	0
Business Services	1,500	1,450	1,300	50	200
Health Services	1,950	1,900	1,800	50	150
Social Services	300	300	300	0	0
Other Services	2,500	2,500	2,300	0	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17,000	15,600	15,800	1,400	1,200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,300	4,400	4,200	-100	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	12,700	11,200	11,600	1,500	1,100
State Government	7,100	6,000	6,200	1,100	900
Local Government	5,600	5,200	5,400	400	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM SEP 1989	REVISED AUG 1989	REVISED SEP 1988	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1989	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1988
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	56,700	57,450	55,600	-750	1,100
MINING	100	100	100	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,700	2,800	-100	-200
MANUFACTURING	1,700	1,700	1,650	0	50
Durable Goods	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
Nondurable Goods	600	600	600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,050	1,050	1,150	0	-100
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Comm, Elec, Gas & Sanitary Svs	600	600	700	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,300	11,500	10,950	-200	350
WHOLESALE TRADE	900	900	850	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,400	10,600	10,100	-200	300
General Merchandise Stores	950	950	1,000	0	-50
Food Stores	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	850	850	800	0	50
Eating & Drinking Places	4,600	4,800	4,600	-200	0
Other Retail Trade	2,700	2,700	2,500	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,950	1,950	1,950	0	0
SERVICES	15,150	15,800	15,000	-650	150
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,250	2,300	2,250	-50	0
Business Services	3,600	3,500	3,500	100	100
Health Services	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100
Social Services	700	700	750	0	-50
Other Services	5,000	5,700	5,000	-700	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22,850	22,650	22,000	200	850
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,650	1,650	1,700	0	-50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21,200	21,000	20,300	200	900
State Government 3/	17,100	17,100	16,300	0	800
Local Government	4,100	3,900	4,000	200	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
NEW MEXICO	SEP 1989	AUG 1989	SEP 1988	SEP 1989	AUG 1989	SEP 1988	SEP 1989	AUG 1989	SEP 1988
MINING	$569.10	$538.56	$535.84	44.6	44.0	43.6	12.76	12.24	12.29
CONSTRUCTION	$473.07	$463.73	$438.47	39.0	39.5	38.7	12.13	11.74	11.33
MANUFACTURING	$330.96	$323.38	$347.45	38.8	38.0	39.8	8.53	8.51	8.73
Durable Goods	$359.79	$332.23	$371.49	39.8	38.1	40.6	9.04	8.72	9.15
Nondurable Goods	$265.61	$262.81	$297.22	37.2	36.1	38.4	7.14	7.28	7.74
COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	$602.91	$607.50	$534.00	43.5	43.3	38.5	13.86	14.03	13.87
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$218.01	$221.07	$214.09	31.1	31.9	31.3	7.01	6.93	6.84
Wholesale Trade	$375.51	$381.37	$364.28	38.2	38.6	37.4	9.83	9.88	9.74
Retail Trade	$188.63	$190.95	$185.43	29.8	30.7	30.2	6.33	6.22	6.14
BANKING	$251.25	$246.18	$227.53	37.5	37.3	37.3	6.70	6.60	6.10
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	SEP 1989	AUG 1989	SEP 1988	SEP 1989	AUG 1989	SEP 1988	SEP 1989	AUG 1989	SEP 1988
MANUFACTURING	$377.85	$375.60	$377.45	39.9	40.0	39.4	9.47	9.39	9.58
Durable Goods	$407.30	$407.63	$398.40	41.1	41.3	40.0	9.91	9.87	9.96
Nondurable Goods	$291.49	$284.89	$310.34	36.3	36.2	37.3	8.03	7.87	8.32

NOTE Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

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U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

				Percent Change	
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Aug. '89-Sept. '89	Sept. '88-Sept. '89
CPI-U	125.0	124.6	119.8	+0.3%	+4.3%
CPI-W	123.6	123.2	118.5	+0.3%	+4.3%

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

CPI-U - All Urban Consumers
CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and each state's employment security agency cooperatively operate the Current Employment Statistics, or CES, program. The program is in operation in all 50 states, collecting data each month on employment, hours and earnings from a sample of nonagricultural establishments (including government) who voluntarily participate. Currently, the sample, nationwide, includes approximately 337,000 reporting establishments. The employer sample data are used to develop total national, state, and area nonagricultural industry employment, hours, and earnings. These estimates are widely used as an important indicator of the economic health of an area. They are published in a variety of federal and state government documents, including the U.S. Department of Labor's monthly Employment and Earnings publication and this New Mexico Labor Market Review.

METHOD

CES employer sample data are gathered through the mail on survey form "BLS 790, Report on Employment, Payroll and Hours", which provides for entry of the total number of full and part time workers on the payrolls of non-agricultural establishments, and for most industries, employment, payroll and hours of production and related workers or nonsupervisory workers for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. The state agency examines the "BLS 790" survey form, once returned, for consistency and completeness and records the data given. The survey form is then returned to the establishment to record the next month's data. This employer sample data becomes the basis for making the estimate of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment and hours and earnings. The estimation process involves both sample monthly change relationships and historical sample / universe comparisons. Historical universe data comes primarily from mandatory reports required from employers covered under state unemployment insurance laws.

PARTICIPATION

The Current Employment Statistics program allows for development of both national and state nonagricultural industry employment levels using common estimating techniques. This in turn promotes increased comparability between estimates, while avoiding duplicate reporting by establishments to their state employment security agency and to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington. Thus, because of the many uses the employment, hours, and earnings data have, both statewide and nationally, it is very important that a sufficient number of employers voluntarily participate in the CES survey. If you are an employer in New Mexico and are currently in the CES survey, we would like to express our appreciation for your participation in this important data collection effort. On the other hand, if you are not in the CES sample, we would like to solicit your participation. To take part in our survey, or for more information about the Current Employment Statistics program in New Mexico, please contact:

New Mexico Department of Labor
Current Employment Statistics
Economic Research & Analysis Bureau
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8644

AUGUST 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RANKED BY STATE

STATE	AUG 1989 RANKING	AUG 1989 RATE	AUG 1988 RATE	CHANGE IN RATE
LOUISIANA	1	8.3	11.1	-2.8
ALABAMA	2	7.6	7.6	0.0
WEST VIRGINIA	3	7.4	9.5	-2.1
MISSISSIPPI	4	7.3	9.1	-1.8
TEXAS	5	7.2	6.7	0.5
MICHIGAN	6	6.7	7.0	-0.3
NEW MEXICO	7	6.6	7.8	-1.2
ARIZONA	8	6.4	7.1	-0.7
ARKANSAS	9	6.0	7.6	-1.6
WYOMING	9	6.0	5.8	0.2
ALASKA	11	5.9	8.3	-2.4
ILLINOIS	12	5.8	6.7	-0.9
GEORGIA	13	5.6	5.3	0.3
KENTUCKY	13	5.6	7.1	-1.5
FLORIDA	15	5.4	5.0	0.4
WASHINGTON	16	5.3	6.0	-0.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	17	5.0	5.0	0.0
TENNESSEE	17	5.0	5.9	-0.9
COLORADO	19	4.9	5.7	-0.8
IDAHO	19	4.9	5.2	-0.3
MONTANA	19	4.9	5.6	-0.7
OKLAHOMA	19	4.9	7.4	-2.5
MISSOURI	23	4.8	5.4	-0.6
NEW YORK	23	4.8	4.2	0.6
CALIFORNIA	25	4.7	5.6	-0.9
OHIO	25	4.7	5.6	-0.9
OREGON	25	4.7	5.5	-0.8
NEVADA	28	4.5	4.5	0.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	29	4.3	4.3	0.0
NEW JERSEY	30	4.2	3.6	0.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	30	4.2	4.3	-0.1
INDIANA	32	4.1	4.9	-0.8
KANSAS	32	4.1	4.7	-0.6
IOWA	34	4.0	4.3	-0.3
NORTH DAKOTA	34	4.0	4.9	-0.9
UTAH	34	4.0	5.1	-1.1
MARYLAND	37	3.9	4.4	-0.5
MASSACHUSETTS	37	3.9	3.1	0.8
MINNESOTA	37	3.9	4.6	-0.7
PENNSYLVANIA	37	3.9	4.2	-0.3
WISCONSIN	41	3.8	3.7	0.1
CONNECTICUT	42	3.7	3.4	0.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	43	3.6	2.6	1.0
RHODE ISLAND	43	3.6	3.0	0.6
VERMONT	43	3.6	2.0	1.6
NORTH CAROLINA	46	3.5	3.0	0.5
DELAWARE	47	3.2	2.6	0.6
NEBRASKA	48	3.1	3.6	-0.5
MAINE	49	3.0	2.4	0.6
VIRGINIA	49	3.0	3.8	-0.8
HAWAII	51	1.8	3.2	-1.4

Area Economic Activity

(Source: Published Articles and Reports from Department of Labor Service Centers)

Statewide: Employment in the **New Mexico insurance industry** has jumped 40.3 percent since the beginning of the decade, according to the Alliance of American Insurers and insurers employ 6,860 people with an annual payroll of $148 million. The **Eight Northern Indian Pueblo Council** has received more than $500,000 in federal money for a new arts and crafts training center. Council officials have yet to select a site for the complex although it will be on pueblo land. U.S. Senator Pete Domenici issued a warning to New Mexico's leaders that the momentum of **New Mexico federal defense spending** is slowing as federal budget cuts go into effect. The cuts could mean the possibility of "substantial layoffs" at New Mexico's military bases and two national laboratories, according to the Republican budget leader in the Senate. The Governors of Chihuahua and New Mexico are considering **a new international border crossing** near El Paso. Governor Carruthers and Governor Fernando Baeza Melendez stated that strong U.S.-Mexico relations and overloaded crossings between El Paso and Cd. Juarez mean that the time is right for Dona Ana County to get its first port of entry. While debate continues over the drafting of a new farm bill for Congress to consider, the **National Farmers Union** has a 10-point program for sustaining family farms, rural communities, food supplies and environmental resources which includes a call for changes in the way the U.S. Department of Agriculture pays farmers through price support and control programs. The New Mexico Chairman of the National Farmers Union, Vic Stout, described the union's program in a recent interview with the Albuquerque Journal South. A **"manufacturers" study** is underway at New Mexico State University entitled "Planning for Growth and Development". The purpose of the study is to identify potential vendors by surveying southern New Mexico companies to determine if they could service manufacturers presently buying components from other states and other countries.

Albuquerque Area: **Braniff Inc.** has canceled flights through Kansas City, its major hub, and its Orlando, Florida home base for an indefinite period of time. The company's daily flights serving Albuquerque have been canceled, resulting in a layoff of about 23 Albuquerque employees. **Siemens Transmission Systems Inc.**, which produces transmission products for the telecommunications industry, has laid off about 30 workers as a result of companywide reductions. The company employs about 550 people at its Albuquerque location. **Bizmart Office Products Supercenter** opened for business in early September employing about 30 people. Existing Bizmart stores are in the Dallas/Fort Worth, Austin, San Antonio, Kansas City, St. Louis, Phoenix and Denver areas. The company plans to have 46 stores nationwide by the end of 1990. **Bueno Foods** announced plans to expand its South Valley plant during the next five years. The $4.5 million expansion will begin in January and will create 83 new jobs. Bueno Foods now employs 130 full-time and 150 seasonal employees. **Motorola Inc.** plans to reduce its 105,000-employee workforce by 2,500 people nationally. The reduction program, which is being offered at the Albuquerque operation as well, is emphasizing an "enhanced voluntary severance" option. **Allied-Signal Aerospace Co.'s** Kansas City Division is complying with the Department of Energy's decision to shut down the company's microelectronic operation over the next three years. The Albuquerque plant, in which 360 employees manufacture components for nuclear weapons, will be phased out. About 110 Allied-Signal and 250 contract employees of Kirk-Mayor Inc. work for the Albuquerque operation at Sandia National Laboratories. **AMREP Southwest Inc.** has received approval for the construction of more than 300 new homes in Rio Rancho from the city Planning and Zoning Commission. The homes are expected to be built by the middle of next summer. **Midnight Rodeo** has transformed a warehouse on McLeod Road N.E. into a 30,000-square-foot nightclub which opened in October, employing approximately 60 people. **Chaps Country and Western Nightclub** opened in September at the Princess Jeanne Shopping Center. **Jack-in-The-Box**, located at Juan Tabo and Lomas, has closed, laying off 20 employees. The **Taco Bell** located at Juan Tabo and Lomas is remodeling with plans to open the first week in November and re-employ 20 to 25 people. The Public Service Company of New Mexico has asked a state regulatory agency for permission to charge a lower electric rate for **Ponderosa Products Inc.**, PNM's 18th largest user of electricity. According to a co-owner of Ponderosa Products Inc., the move could create up to 200 new jobs. **Diagnostek Inc.**, founded in 1985, has seen company revenues grow from $1.3 million in 1986 to $85 million in 1989. In August of 1989, Diagnostek made its second major acquisition, buying HPI Health Care Services.

Diagnostek plans to move from California to New Mexico, bringing 27 new jobs to Albuquerque. The 98-room **Super 8 West** will be built this fall at Iliff Road N.W. and is expected to open at the end of February. The hotel will have about 25 employees.

Artesia Area: The **Federal Law Enforcement Training Center** opened on October 21st. Carolina Security Patrol and Southern Foodservices Management of North Carolina are on contract to provide services for the Training Center.

Bernalillo Area: Real American Housing is negotiating a contract with **Santa Domingo Pueblo** to start manufacturing modular homes in Domingo, New Mexico. If the contract is agreed upon, Real American Housing plans to employ approximately 80 individuals.

Clovis Area: **Eastern New Mexico University** has officially opened its Small Business Development Center. The Small Business Development Center is a program sponsored by the Small Business Administration and the New Mexico Association of Community Junior and Technical Colleges. **Cannon Air Force Base** will receive 479 personnel and 14 F-111G aircraft more than previously announced. Senator Jeff Bingaman stated that Cannon will grow by 1,600 personnel and 46 aircraft over the next two years as a result of recent actions taken by the Air Force.

Grants Area: **Homestake Mining Co.** has scheduled the closure of its Ambrosia Lake uranium mining and milling operations for December 1st. The closure will result in a layoff of 99 employees according to Fred Craft, the mine's resident manager.

Espanola Area: **Espanola's Plaza project** has been endorsed by a federal commission, the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Commission. The commission was created by Congress to coordinate the commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the New World. In a related development, federal officials have endorsed $1.5 million for a planned downtown plaza, according to Espanola's Major Richard Lucero. **Vaughn Sawmill** from Vallecitos has laid off 15 employees, and management is uncertain when they will be called back. **Khaled Islamic School** in Abiquiu has closed down due to financial difficulties. **Peoples Department Store** closed its doors affecting about eight employees.

Farmington Area: **Navajo Agricultural Products Industries'** harvest was in full swing in early October, according to Al Keller, General Manager of NAPI. Keller stated he expects this year's payroll to top last year's $5.1 million and as many as 2,000 people to be employed. A $7.7 billion military construction bill approved by the U.S. Senate guarantees construction of a **new National Guard Armory** in Farmington. According to Farmington City Council members, the much larger armory will cost $1.5 million and be built on the site of the existing armory. **Phillips Petroleum Co.** plans to drill 100 gas wells in the San Juan Basin according to a company spokesman in Odessa, Texas. According to Tim Weaver, materials control supervisor at Phillips' Permian Basin Regional Office, the exact number of wells drilled and time schedule depend on federal tax considerations. The benefits are intended to compensate oil and gas exploration companies for the difficulties of coal seam gas extraction. **Farmington building permits** issued in August are above last year's but continue to be less in value according to Building Inspector Leo Hardie. One-hundred twenty building and remodeling permits were issued by the end of August with 894 permits issued for the year, an 8.5 percent increase in permits issued over last year. Total valuation for August was $843,141 and $6.2 million thus far for the year or about 16 percent less than last year. **Mesa Airlines Inc.** traffic increased to 283,195 passengers during the first nine months of 1989 compared to 209,836 for the same months of 1988.

Hobbs Area: **Building permits** in Hobbs increased from July to August, but were less than half the August 1988 total. Building permits in the amount of $148,050 were reported in August 1989 compared to $57,200 in July 1989. The August 1988 total was $351,949. However, the cumulative total for all of 1989 is $4,294,901 issued compared to the cumulative total to August 1988 of only $3,006,435, up $1.2 million.

Las Cruces Area: The **Hughes Aircraft Facility**, located at Entrada del Sol, will be closing in mid-December affecting about 20 employees. Las Cruces was chosen as the site of the first **community for retired military personnel** in the state according to Leland A. Wittkopp, one of the project organizers. The proposed community is in the High Range subdivision near Interstate 25, northeast of New Mexico State University. Prospects for a **national space test facility** at White Sands Missile Range that would test laser and optics programs for the Strategic Defense Initiative plan are being urged by U.S. Senator Pete Domenici. Senator Domenici stated that the range is 'an ideal choice for such a facility' and would create 400 to 600 jobs during construction with an estimated 300 permanent operators. **Dona Ana County commissioners** are considering cutting the county budget by trimming its staff of 300 full-time employees. The commissioners are proposing eliminating or consolidating positions to reduce payroll. The **Orogrande Strategic Defense Initiative project**, which involves the proposed ground-based free-electron laser, resumed its existing contract for the next year as congressional cutbacks in the Star Wars program had little impact. Construction employment on the site has doubled this year to about 80 workers who are installing a 10-mile water line and putting up the second of two administrative buildings. **Smith's Food Stores** announced the opening of a new store which could employ between 250 to 300 people. **Primary agricultural activities** for the month of October are the final stages of the green chile harvesting and red chile harvesting. Also, the fall lettuce harvest has begun in the Mesilla and Hatch valleys with good market conditions. Some Area growers have also started the cotton harvest.

Las Vegas Area: **Super 8 Motels, Inc.** has announced construction of a new facility at N. Highway 85.

Mora County Area: A congressional committee boosted prospects for a **new fish hatchery** in Mora County. House and Senate negotiators agreed to include the money in the final appropriations bill for the Interior Department. The bill will be sent back to the House and Senate for final approval and, if approved, to the President. The **New Mexico Human Services Department** announced that it has reopened an income support office in Mora which was closed in 1985. Income support offices handle programs such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Medicaid and food stamps.

Moriarty Area: The third largest hotel chain in the U.S., **Days Inn of America Inc.**, has opened a 41-room motel. Sierra Vista Construction of Pagosa Springs, Colorado has contracted with Days Inn to build five motels with three to be built in New Mexico including the motel in Moriarty.

Roswell Area: **Air Con Supply** held a grand opening of its branch office in early September. Air Con Supply has been serving contractors and industries of Roswell for 29 years. The firm employs 28 people. **Reynolds Aluminum Co.** opened a new recycling plant in Roswell with 25 new jobs.

Santa Fe Area: The federal government has awarded $648,100 to the **Santa Fe Housing Authority** for improvements to public housing projects. Authority Director Mike Varela stated that part of the grant will be used to complete a concrete wall, replace electric water heaters in the Cerro Gordo and Gallegos Lane housing units with gas water heaters, and to build an additional six houses for low-income families. In addition, the authority recently signed a contract to buy 24 lots in Westview Subdivision and plans to use the rest of the grant to build 30 three-bedroom houses in two areas. Groundbreaking for the **Hotel Santa Fe** is scheduled for February at the junction of Paseo de Peralta, Guadalupe Street and Cerrillos Road. The 140-room hotel will open in April 1991. Albuquerque-based **Baillio's** Warehouse is expanding and plans to open a discount department store in Santa Fe November 15th. The new showroom will be 41,000 square feet or about three times the size of Baillio's 15,000-square-foot Albuquerque showroom. Baillio's plans to create a giant department store by subleasing part of the space to tenants that would offer furniture, jewelry, sporting goods, cameras, sportswear, shoes, tires and auto accessories, and lawn and garden furniture.

Silver City: Union members at **Chino Mines** have voted down a contract package at the copper operations near Silver City. Workers rejected the proposed contract due to a perceived inadequate wage offer and disagreement over the deductible for medical insurance. New negotiations will probably occur toward the end of the current contract which expires in June 30, 1990, according to Armando Galindo, president of the United Steelworkers of America Local 890.

Taos Area: The **Molycorp** molybdenum operation north of Questa resumed mill operations on October 9th. and began processing 700,000 tons of stockpiled ore. Molycorp hopes to employ 300 workers by the end of 1990 and 230 by the end of October. **Desert Designs**, located in the Taos County Business Center, is producing a "Fiesta" line of clothing which is being sold to Wal-mart discount-store chains in Northern New Mexico and southern Colorado. Desert Designs, currently employing 12 people, foresees the possibility of hiring an additional six people in the next six months and has a goal to stock 20 Wal-Mart stores in the next 12 months. The **new Questa airport** broke ground at the site on Buena Vista in early October.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS IN NEW MEXICO

The U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration recently released its new listing of Labor Surplus areas (LSA's) eligible for federal procurement preference. New Mexico now has 32 areas classified as Labor Surplus. Employers located in LSA's can be given preference bidding on federal procurement contracts. The purpose of providing such preference is to help direct government dollars into areas experiencing high unemployment. Following is the listing of Labor Surplus Areas in New Mexico effective for the period October 1, 1989 through September 30, 1990.,

Alamogordo City
Balance of Bernalillo Co.
(Bernalillo Co. less Albuquerque City)
Carlsbad City
Catron County
Cibola County
Clovis City
Colfax County
De Baca County
Balance of Dona Ana County
(Dona Ana County less Las Cruces City)
Balance of Eddy County
(Eddy County less Carlsbad City)
Farmington City
Grant County
Guadalupe County
Harding County
Hobbs City
Balance of Lea County
(Lea County less Hobbs City)
Lincoln County
Luna County
McKinley County
Mora County
Balance of Otero County
(Otero County less Alamogordo City)
Quay County
Rio Arriba County
Roswell City
Balance of San Juan County
(San Juan County less Farmington City)
San Miguel County
Sandoval County
Socorro County
Taos County
Torrance County
Union County
Valencia County

The Business Service Centers of the U.S. General Services Administration can provide information concerning Federal contracting opportunities. The mailing address and phone number of the Business Service Center responsible for New Mexico are as follows:

Business Service Center
General Services Administration
819 Taylor Street
Fort Worth, TX 76102

(817) 334-3284

Definitions of Terms used in New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Page 1, 3, and 15 *New Mexico Labor Market Review*

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work) - Page 2, 4, and 5 of *New Mexico Labor Market Review*

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three of these: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe County).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

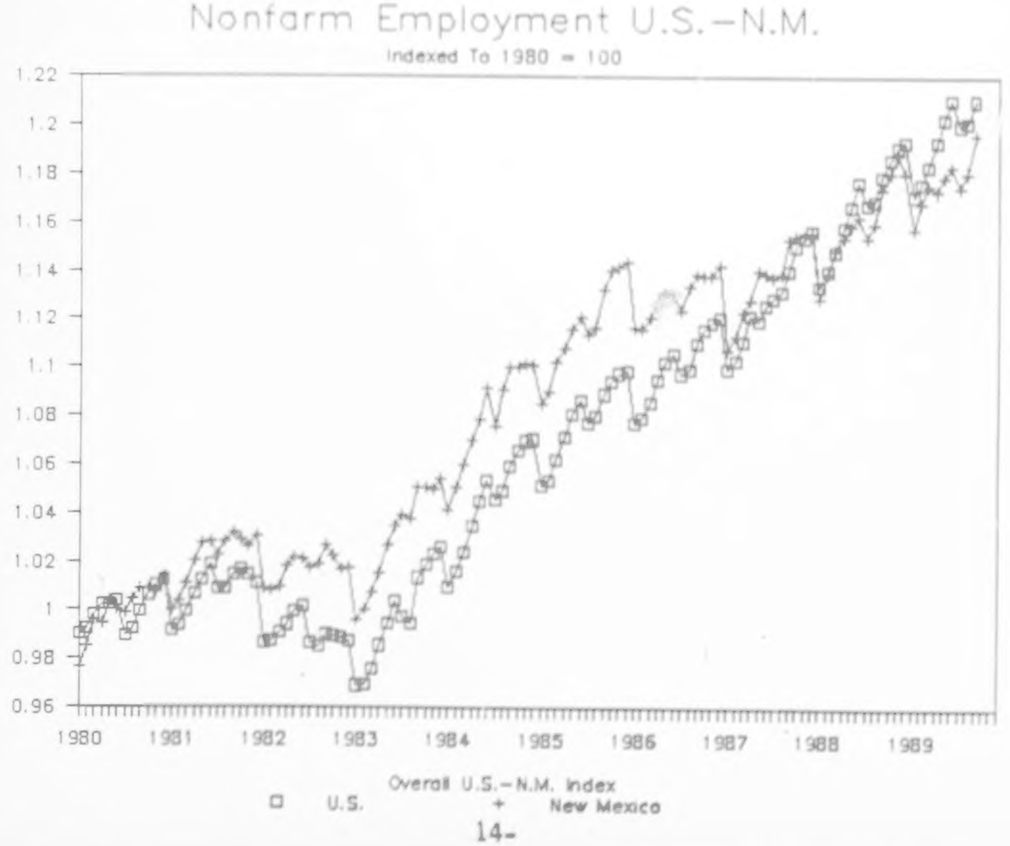
An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.


Nonfarm Employment U.S.–N.M.

Indexed To 1980 = 100

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 1989				REVISED AUGUST 1989				REVISED SEPTEMBER 1988			
	Labor Force	Empl	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	693,284	650,966	42,318	6.1%	695,078	649,150	45,928	6.6%	692,352	641,932	50,420	7.3%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 2/	264,106	251,244	12,862	4.9%	267,002	252,506	14,496	5.4%	266,748	251,268	15,480	5.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 3/	57,121	53,524	3,597	6.3%	57,327	53,396	3,931	6.9%	56,105	52,073	4,032	7.2%
SANTA FE MSA 4/	66,309	63,851	2,458	3.7%	67,817	65,410	2,407	3.5%	66,429	63,383	3,046	4.6%
Catron	1,259	1,171	88	7.0%	1,206	1,133	73	6.1%	1,220	1,122	98	8.0%
Chaves	24,123	22,906	1,217	5.0%	23,857	22,601	1,256	5.3%	23,675	22,277	1,398	5.9%
Cibola	9,144	8,076	1,068	11.7%	8,462	7,307	1,155	13.6%	9,264	8,267	997	10.8%
Colfax	6,216	5,700	516	8.3%	6,823	6,286	537	7.9%	6,550	5,765	785	12.0%
Curry	16,737	15,651	1,086	6.5%	16,658	15,489	1,169	7.0%	16,595	15,481	1,114	6.7%
De Baca	925	856	69	7.5%	878	811	67	7.6%	949	858	91	9.6%
Eddy	20,111	18,635	1,476	7.3%	20,060	18,528	1,532	7.6%	20,058	18,168	1,890	9.4%
Grant	10,779	9,921	858	8.0%	10,391	9,521	870	8.4%	10,476	9,613	863	8.2%
Guadalupe	1,717	1,527	190	11.1%	1,718	1,540	178	10.4%	1,659	1,400	259	15.6%
Harding	380	317	63	16.6%	361	311	50	13.9%	398	345	53	13.3%
Hidalgo	2,627	2,525	102	3.9%	2,668	2,525	143	5.4%	2,533	2,391	142	5.6%
Lea	23,063	21,616	1,447	6.3%	22,894	21,390	1,504	6.6%	22,748	21,077	1,671	7.3%
Lincoln	7,144	6,779	365	5.1%	7,474	7,151	323	4.3%	6,852	6,409	443	6.5%
Luna	6,387	5,826	561	8.8%	6,361	5,693	668	10.5%	6,200	5,591	609	9.8%
McKinley	17,828	16,369	1,459	8.2%	17,540	15,897	1,643	9.4%	17,996	15,947	2,049	11.4%
Mora	1,098	862	236	21.5%	1,062	808	254	23.9%	1,225	886	339	27.7%
Otero	19,019	17,802	1,217	6.4%	18,620	17,399	1,221	6.6%	18,925	17,430	1,495	7.9%
Quay	4,839	4,619	220	4.5%	4,734	4,484	250	5.3%	4,776	4,426	350	7.3%
Rio Arriba	13,341	11,686	1,655	12.4%	13,340	11,527	1,813	13.6%	13,274	11,590	1,684	12.7%
Roosevelt	7,588	7,286	302	4.0%	6,620	6,273	347	5.2%	7,428	7,048	380	5.1%
Sandoval	29,432	27,767	1,665	5.7%	29,546	27,648	1,898	6.4%	27,399	25,467	1,932	7.1%
San Juan	32,956	29,854	3,102	9.4%	33,072	29,597	3,475	10.5%	32,935	29,253	3,682	11.2%
San Miguel	9,607	8,688	919	9.6%	9,493	8,500	993	10.5%	9,879	8,867	1,012	10.2%
Sierra	2,661	2,555	106	4.0%	2,632	2,517	115	4.4%	2,587	2,422	165	6.4%
Socorro	5,669	5,255	414	7.3%	5,363	4,973	390	7.3%	6,075	5,534	541	8.9%
Taos	9,300	7,881	1,419	15.3%	9,485	8,005	1,480	15.6%	9,623	7,769	1,854	19.3%
Torrance	3,702	3,413	289	7.8%	3,704	3,393	311	8.4%	3,526	3,174	352	10.0%
Union	2,085	2,008	77	3.7%	2,024	1,941	83	4.1%	1,996	1,852	144	7.2%
Valencia	16,011	14,796	1,215	7.6%	15,886	14,590	1,296	8.2%	16,249	14,779	1,470	9.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

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